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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
No. V.

REPORT

EXPLANATORY OF THE

REVISED ASSESSMENT INTRODUCED INTO THE TALOOKAS OF BADAMEE AND BAGULKOTE,

IN THE

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

BY CAPTAIN WINGATE,

REVENUE SURVEY COMMISSIONER,
LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT, SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY:

ALSO,

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE SUGGESTIONS MADE BY CAPTAIN WINGATE FOR CONSTRUCTING, FOR PURPOSES OF IRRIGATION, MASONRY DAMS ACROSS THE KRISHNA, GUTPURBA, AND MULPURBA RIVERS;

AND

THE INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED ON THE ABOVE SUBJECTS BY GOVERNMENT.

Printed for the information of the Revenue Officers under the Government of Bombay.

H. E. GOLDSMID,
Secretary to Government.

Revenue Secretary's Office,
3rd January 1853.

Bombay:

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1853.

No. 256 of 1851.

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, Esquire,

Revenue Commissioner S. D.,

Poona.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit copy of a letter received from Captain Wingate, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, dated 6th instant, No. 81 of 1851, in which that Officer requests permission to introduce the new rates which he has ascertained to be applicable to the Badamee and Bagulcotta districts, without delay, on the understanding that they are to be submitted for approval with the usual Assessment Report in the course of next season.

2. The grounds on which he makes this application are fully detailed by Captain Wingate, and I need not repeat them: they appear to me to be cogent; but I must say that, however desirable it is that no time should be lost in introducing the new assessment into the districts referred to, nothing would have warranted a departure from the regular procedure but the experience and skill of Captain Wingate, and the means of thorough research into the exigencies of the cultivation which he possesses. On this ground, and on the advice of my First Assistant, Mr. Tucker, I respectfully request that the new rates may be immediately introduced, as proposed.

3. The maximum dry crop rates of Badamee are to be Rs. 1-4-0, 1-2-0, and 1-0-0, while those of Bagulcotta are to include one rate more, Rs. 0-14-0, the soil in the latter district being of an inferior order; and into the class represented by this last maximum rate most of its villages will fall.

4. The present dry crop rates of Badamee vary from 6 to 11$\frac{2}{4}$ pies per acre, while those of Bagulcotta extend from 6 pies to Rs. 5-15-0; a considerable reduction in the assessment, therefore, will ensue. The new Baghayet rates are not noticed by Captain Wingate, but I have no doubt these will meet with due attention.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. W. REEVES,

Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office, 20th March 1851.

No. 81 of 1851.

To

H. W. REEVES, Esquire,

Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the field operations of the survey of the Government villages of the Bagulkote and Badamee talookas are now completed, and, as you are aware, the pahnee, or annual inspection of waste and cultivated land, is now being made by the district establishments, in accordance with the survey numbers, with a view to the introduction of the new settlement at the Jummabundee of the present season.

2. I have collected all the information necessary to the fixing of the new rates, and have also settled in my own mind what these rates should be; but I have not found leisure since my return from England even to commence the preparation of the usual assessment report for the districts in question; and the season is now so far advanced that every spare moment of my time must be devoted to the application of the rates in detail, and preparation of the survey registers, if the new settlements are to be introduced this season.

3. Under these circumstances, and in consideration of the fact that the ryots of both talookas have long looked forward to the introduction of the new settlements this season, and in this anticipation have in many instances extended their cultivation, I trust that you will agree with me as to the expediency of recommending to Government that I may on this occasion be permitted to carry the new assessment into effect provisionally at the present Jummabundee, and subsequently report my proceedings for the sanction of Government.

4. I would not propose this course, did I feel doubtful of the proper rates to be adopted for Bagulkote and Badamee, or were there not very strong reasons in favor of it. In addition to those already given, I would urge, that unless the new settlements be introduced this season, the benefits to be anticipated from them will not only be withheld for a season from the district just named, but also from some of the remaining districts of your Collectorate, as it would be barely practicable for me to undertake the settlement of more than two, or at the utmost three talookas in the same season, and consequently some years would be required to overtake the work, if the settlement of two districts were allowed to fall into arrears. The districts proposed to be settled next year are Hoongoond, Uthnee, and Yadwar. The two latter, above all others, require immediate relief; and I feel certain that you are equally anxious with myself that their impoverished ryots should have the new settlement with the least possible delay. To admit of the new assessment being introduced into all of these three districts next season, however, it is absolutely necessary that Badamee and Bagulkote should be got out of hand this season.

5. I propose to divide the villages of Badamee into three classes, with maximum dry crop rates of Rs. 1-4-0, Rs. 1-2-0, and Rs. 1-0-0 respectively; and those of Bagulkote into four classes, with the same rates for the three first, and Rs. 0-14-0 for the 4th class, into which last most of the villages will fall. These rates have been adjusted with reference to those fixed in other districts of your Collectorate, and of Dharwar, as well as on a consideration of the circumstances of Badamee and Bagulkote; and I feel confident that they will prove suitable. They will effect a liberal reduction of the present assessment, which in both districts is high, and in certain villages of Bagulkote most oppressively so. The Jodee assessment in both districts is also frequently high, and the new rates will afford a most desirable relief to such of the Jodeedars as are now most heavily assessed. I cannot hold out a prospect of the settlement proving very favorable to the revenue, but I am quite convinced that higher rates could not be imposed with safety.

6. I trust, therefore, that Government will allow the rates to be at once introduced, on the understanding that they are to be submitted for sanction with the usual assessment report in the course of next monsoon.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,

Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

Superintendent's Office, Belgaon Districts, Camp Eelkul, 6th March 1851.

(True copy)

(Signed) H. W. REEVES,

Collector.

No. 1672 OF 1851.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Forwarded for the sanction of Government, under the circumstances explained by the Superintendent. A similar proposition, as regards certain villages in the Moolgoond and Dumbul Mahals, accompanies the Memorandum from this Department (No. 1625) of yesterday's date.

(Signed) E. H. TOWNSEND,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Poona, 26th March 1851.

No. 3848 OF 1851.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

SIR,

I have placed before Government the letters from the Collector of Belgaum, and the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country, submitted with your Memorandum No. 1672, of the 26th ultimo.

2. In full reliance on Captain Wingate's judgment, and on the careful prosecution of the work carried on under his superintendence, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorize the introduction, at the present season, of the rates which he intends proposing for the villages of the Badamee and Bagulkote talookas.

3. Captain Wingate will, of course, subsequently report his proceedings for the sanction of Government.

4. Copy of this letter will be sent direct to Captain Wingate, and the Collector of Belgaum.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) H. E. GOLDSMID,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1851.

No. 1709 OF 1852.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

From

W. COURTNEY, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.,

To

A. MALET, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

In Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter to my predecessor Mr. Townsend, No. 3848, of 9th April 1851, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased to

authorize by anticipation the introduction, at the revenue settlement of the year 1850-51, of the revised rates which Captain Wingate, then Superintendent of the Southern Mahratta Country Survey, intended proposing for the villages of the Badamee and Bagulkote talookas of the Belgaum Collectorate, in full reliance on his judgment, and on the careful prosecution of the work carried on under his superintendence, his proceedings being subsequently reported for the formal sanction of Government.

2. I have now the honor to lay before you, for submission to His Lordship in Council, the accompanying letter from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 448, dated 6th instant, forwarding to me Captain Wingate's report of the 9th of the preceding month, No. 165, explaining in detail the revised assessment which he has introduced, in pursuance of the authority thus given, into the two talookas above alluded to.

3. In explaining his proceedings, Captain Wingate has followed the usual course of considering the assessment of each talooka separately, and commences with that of Badamee, which, as appears from the sketch-map accompanying his letter, is a large talooka of irregular shape, and comprises three divisions, forming the charges of a Mamlutdar and of two subordinate Mahalkurries, and containing 147 Government and 76 alienated villages: his proposals are, as usual, confined to the villages of the talooka, of which the revenues are collected on account of the British Government.

4. The talooka is represented to be divided, by natural limits and peculiarities of soil and climate, into three well marked sub-divisions, not exactly corresponding with those into which it has been apportioned, as above described, for convenience of fiscal and police management, the southern portion forming a part of the great cotton plain, extending towards the Dumbul hills; the central being hilly and rugged, and, except along a few lines of road, impracticable for carts, and the soil sandy and naturally poor; and the northern, or rather north-western portion, undulating, but without any considerable hills; and the soil for the most part of an inferior description in point of climate. The central of these divisions is stated to be most favored: the husbandry in the northern villages is represented to be slovenly and indifferent, and in the southern but little better, while in the central division it is said to be "especially deserving of commendation."

5. In this talooka, as in many of the Southern Mahratta Country, the population is not entirely dependent on agriculture for support: besides several large manufacturing towns, looms, or spinning wheels, are to be found at work in many of the smaller villages, and the people generally are industrious and thrifty. To these causes the comparative prosperity of its agriculture is no doubt in a great degree attributable, both as enabling the farmer, by additional sources of income, more readily to pay the land-tax, and at the same time furnishing a market for his surplus produce by increased consumption.

6. It seems not necessary that I should follow Captain Wingate through his description of the operations of the present survey, connected with the measurement and classification of the land: these he has fully explained in his 14th and following paragraphs; nor does the past history of the talooka, alluded to in his 20th paragraph, or its revenue management under British rule, with its results, as described in paragraphs 21—26, call for any particular remark. From paragraph 27 he proceeds to consider the rates of assessment for dry crop land: these he shows by the results of past management, and peculiarity of soil in some of the lands to be subjected to it, must, to afford the new settlement a fair chance of success, be much lower than those they are to supersede: unless a liberal reduction be made, it is feared that many of the light lands could not be continued in cultivation. Their produce is not suited for exportation, and is at present all consumed in the district for the support of the cultivators and their families, and the supply of food for the manufacturing population: their power to pay an assessment is in a great degree dependent on the latter, whose members have, it is stated, already been much reduced, 300 looms being thrown out of work in Kehroor alone, and the weavers gone elsewhere in search of employment. The increasing competition of England, as well as of the other manufacturing towns in this Presidency, coupled with the extended use of

English yarns in place of those of Native growth, seem not unlikely in time to lead to a more considerable shifting of the manufacturing population, and a consequent further diminution in the agricultural prosperity of which they are, as has been shown, one great cause. This anticipated falling off it is of course very desirable to provide for in fixing the new rates; nor is the reduction of assessment in the neighbouring villages of the Dharwar Collectorate to be lost sight of, in estimating what would be a fairly remunerative scale of taxation for those immediately under consideration.

7. Captain Wingate, accordingly, after a careful consideration of all these circumstances, adopts the same maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1 per acre, as in the Dharwar district, for the neighbouring villages of Badamee, to the south of the Mulpurba river, and for those lying to the north and north-west of the talooka; and a rate of Rs. 1-2-0 for the central group of villages, increased to Rs. 1-4-0 in respect to the lands of the large manufacturing towns, in consequence of the superior advantages they enjoy in markets and abundance of manure. Of this latter class there are only seven; of the former, assessed at Rs. 1-2-0, eighty-seven; and at the rate of Rs. 1, fifty-three; while for garden and rice lands, a maximum rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 per acre respectively has been fixed, giving in the case of the former an average assessment of Rs. 2-13-0, and in the latter of Rs.2-1-7 per acre, in place of Rs. 5-12-10, and Rs. 7-1-10, the present average assessment.

8. The results of the new rates on dry crop land, as compared with those of the old assessment, are given in the table embodied in the 34th paragraph, from which it appears, that in 1st class villages there has been a reduction from an average rate per acre of Rs. 1-2-1 to Rs. 0-10-5, in the 2nd class from Rs. 0-14-5 to Rs. 0-9-4, and in the 3rd from Rs. 0-11-8 to Rs. 0-9-4.

9. In his 35th and following paragraphs, Captain Wingate explains the measures adopted for settling the value of the huks of district and village officers, and the quit-rent on land held on jodee tenure: compensation has been awarded in the form of a remission from land revenue, pending a final settlement, in the case of Patels, Naiks, and Coolcurnees, to the extent of Rs. 1,218 per annum, for the disbursement of which the Collector requests sanction at the close of his 7th paragraph; and the quit-rent has been reduced to the extent of the excess of the present jodee over the survey assessment on all the land belonging to hereditary office.

10. The general result of the settlement is exhibited in detail in the statement given in the 38th paragraph: the financial effect of it is further explained in paragraphs 41 and 42, and is summed up by Mr. Inverarity in the 9th and 10th paragraphs of his letter; and even if, as anticipated, this talooka will not, under the survey settlement, yield a revenue equal to past collections, if Captain Wingate has satisfactorily established, as I think he has, the necessity of the sacrifice to the future well-being and progress of the district, there seems no reason to question the propriety of his proposals.

11. From his 43rd paragraph, Captain Wingate proceeds to describe the Bagulkote talooka, and explain his proceedings in connexion with the revision of its assessment. It is situated immediately north of Badamee, and is, as will be seen from the map, of a compact form, bounded on the north by the Krishna, and divided and partially watered by the Gutpurba river. It contains 124 Government and 37 alienated villages, at present forming the charge of a Mamlutdar, and of one subordinate Mahalkurry. Its climate is represented, particularly in the valley of the Krishna, to be precarious, and the fall of rain scanty and uncertain, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gutpurba river, which generally receives a better supply. A great portion of the land is poor and stony, and the black soil in the plain of the Krishna requires, owing to its compact formation, a much more abundant fall of rain than it ordinarily receives. In husbandry it is inferior to Badamee, and the number of cattle is not sufficient for the ordinary agricultural operations. It exports but little raw produce, though the soil seems, in the neighbourhood of the rivers, to be suited for cotton: there is, however, a large internal

demand for the consumption of a non-agricultural population, resident principally at the large manufacturing town of Bagulkote, and the Military Cantonment at Kaludghee.

12. I pass over Captain Wingate's account of the measurement and classification of soils, the history of the district, both under the Native administration and our own, and its past revenue management generally, all of which are very fully described in paragraphs 50—58 of his report, to his 59th paragraph, where, on a full consideration of what he has been explaining, he comes to the conclusion that all the peculiar circumstances of this talooka will be provided for by arranging the villages into four groups, with maximum dry crop rates of assessment, varying from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 0-14-0 per acre. There are but three villages in the 1st of these classes, thirty-two in the 2nd, twenty-nine in the 3rd, and sixty in the 4th.

13. There are only 95 acres of garden land in the whole talooka, and but 62 of rice. The same maximum rates are proposed as for Badamee and other settled districts; and the average assessment resulting from it is a rate of Rs. 2-5-2 for garden, and Rs. 1-12-8 for rice land.

14. A comparison of the dry crop rates proposed with past collections is given in the table in paragraph 61: the rate per acre, it will be seen, is, in the case of 1st class villages, reduced from Rs. 2-0-11 to Rs. 0-13-11; in the 2nd, from Rs. 1-0-2 to Rs. 0-10-3; in the 3rd from Rs. 0 14-1 to Rs. 0-9-3; and in the 4th, from Rs. 0-10-10 to Rs. 0-8-2.

15. The huks of district and village officers have, as in the former case, been absorbed in the new assessment, and an interim compensation, to be met by an annual remission, has been awarded to the latter, pending a final settlement, amounting to Rs. 1,808-8-0 per annum, for which the Collector requests sanction in his 18th paragraph. The jodee and mahal jodee cesses in this talooka have been treated in the same manner as in Badamee, and the results of the new assessment, both as respects the Government revenue and the immediate benefit to the cultivators, are fully and satisfactorily explained.

16. It only remains for me to solicit the formal sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to the new rates introduced into both the Badamee and Bagulkote talookas, for the usual period of thirty years.

17. In his 23rd paragraph, Mr. Inverarity requests sanction to refund to the ryots of the village of Son the sum of Rs. 743-12-0, being the excess of collections in A. D. 1850-51 beyond the survey assessment, for the reasons assigned by Captain Wingate in his 68th and 69th paragraphs. A correspondence seems to have taken place with the Inam Commissioner on the subject of this village, the result of which is stated to be that it was ascertained to have been always entered in the records of the former Government as Khalsat. Should His Lordship in Council consider any further or more formal investigation desirable, before finally disposing of the question, he will doubtless refer the subject to Mr. Hart, before sanctioning the arrangements which have been adopted by the settling officer in respect to it, and the refund now proposed.

18. In his 72nd paragraph, Captain Wingate alludes to the want of roads in the two talookas he has been reporting on. The new line to which he alludes, at present being cleared, so as to admit of cart traffic from Solapoor to Hoobullee, will pass through these districts, and in some measure provide the means of communication; but, as he very justly observes, cross-roads are urgently required, both to connect remote villages with their market town, and to act as feeders to any main line which may pass through the talooka.

Sanctioned in Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter to the Military Board, No. 1891, of 21st May 1852.

19. I have lately had occasion to enter at considerable length into the subject of opening up new lines of road in the Belgaon Collectorate and Kolapoor Territory, in connexion with a proposition for a grand trunk line from Hydrabad in the Deccan to the sea coast, *viâ* Kolapoor and the Phonda Ghaut. It is a subject the importance of which can scarcely be overrated, and I trust it may meet with early consideration, more

See my letter to Government in the General Department, No. 1501, of 30th June 1852.

particularly with reference to the works on which Captain Phayre is at present employed at the top of the Phonda Ghaut; for, as I have observed in the letter to which I have above adverted, and to which I respectfully beg to refer you, no long line of road traversing a country from end to end can possibly succeed, or fulfil its true object, unless it be fed as it runs its course by branch lines, opening up on all sides the productive resources of the countries through which it passes.

20. The letter alluded to by Captain Wingate (No. 57, of 17th February 1852) on the subject of the formation of a local fund for improvements of this nature, was referred to me by Government for report and opinion with Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's Circular No. 1902, of 23rd March last, and was replied to by me under date 1st April following (No. 740). In the 13th paragraph I stated:

"In all Captain Wingate's observations in respect to the facilitation of communication by roads and bridges, I entirely concur: his views seem perfectly sound, and the arrangements he proposes most judicious. Of late years roads of the description he advocates, constructed at small cost, have, I am happy to see, greatly increased: in the Southern Mahratta Country, the Kolapoor State, and in this Collectorate,* many such cleared lines have been laid out, tending almost as much to the extension of cart traffic as the much more costly moorum roads."

* Rutnagherry, from which place my letter was written.

21. From paragraph 73 to the end of his report, the great facilities afforded for irrigation by means of bundaras, or masonry dams thrown across the large rivers by which these talookas are watered, are pointed out and enlarged on. I observe from Mr. Inverarity's letter that the feasibility of these projects has been referred by him for the opinion of the Executive Engineer of the Belgaon Division, and a report in elucidation of his views on the subject is promised; any further consideration of them in this place would therefore be, perhaps, premature. I may, however, remark that, so far as can be judged of the proposed undertakings, from the results anticipated by Captain Wingate, they seem eminently calculated not only to promote the prosperity of the district, by placing it beyond the risk of famine in seasons of drought, but also to yield a large return to Government in the shape of enhanced revenue from the large and valuable crops which would be raised under the extensive system of irrigation for which they provide.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. COURTNEY,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office, 23rd July 1852.

No. 448 OF 1852.

From

J. D. INVERARITY, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Belgaum,

To

W. COURTNEY, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Belgaum, Collector's Office, 6th July 1852.

SIR,

Adverting to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 3848, dated 9th April 1851, to your address, I have the honor to submit Captain Wingate's report, No. 165, dated the 9th

ultimo, explanatory of the revised assessment introduced by him into the talookas of Badamee and Bagulkote of this Collectorate.

2. This report opens with a description of the Badamee talooka, comprising 147 Government and 76 alienated villages, with observations on its climate and system of husbandry, which in the northern villages is described as slovenly and indifferent, somewhat better in the southern villages, and as especially deserving of commendation in the central division, where a manufacturing neighbourhood provides a home consumption for the agricultural produce, which is of too poor a kind to bear a distant carriage. The condition of the farming class throughout the talooka is stated to be at best stationary, and to have exhibited no signs of improvement under our administration.

3. Captain Wingate's account of the measurement and classification of the land by the officers under him is clear and explicit, the result of the test exhibited in paragraph 17 showing an average error in measurement of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and in classification of 8 pies per field—an accuracy, as remarked by that officer, quite sufficient to afford a sound and satisfactory basis for the assessment.

4. After a most careful consideration of climate—the element of most importance in adjusting rates for different parts of a country; after looking fully into the effects of the existing over-assessment on cultivation—not losing sight of the fact that the light sandy soil of Badamee is unsuited to the growth of exportable products; and alive to the necessity of placing the black soil of the Roan sub-division on an equality with the adjoining and already surveyed lands of the Dummul and Nowlgoond talookas,—Captain Wingate distributes the villages to be assessed into three groups, and proposes rates of assessment for them as follows:—

A maximum rate of dry crop assessment of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre for 7 villages, most favourably situated with regard to climate, markets, &c., descending to similar maximum rates of Rs. 1-2-0 per acre in 87 villages of the central division of the talooka, and Rs. 1 per acre in 53 villages less favourably situated south of the Malpurba river, and along the northern and western borders of the talooka.

5. The garden land of the talooka amounts to 223 acres, to which a maximum rate of Rs. 5 an acre has been attached, the assessment resulting therefrom giving an average of Rs. 2-13-0 per acre, instead of the present average of Rs. 5-12-10. The extent of rice land is 301 acres, to which a maximum rate of Rs. 4 per acre is attached, the assessment resulting therefrom giving an average of Rs. 2-1-7, instead of the present average of Rs. 7-1-10 per acre.

6. As shown in Captain Wingate's 34th paragraph, the 1st class villages have received the greatest relief, their average assessment being reduced from Rs. 1-2-1 to Rs. 0-10-1 per acre; the 2nd and 3rd class villages have been relieved in a minor degree, their respective averages being reduced from Rs. 0-14-5 and Rs. 0-11-8 to Rs. 0-9-11 and Rs. 0-9-1 respectively.

7. The value of the huks of district and village officers absorbed in the new assessment, though entered in the village chittas at Rs. 3,562, has been admitted in the settlement of compensation only in cases where payments had not become obsolete, where village officers had been in the habit of collecting their huks. Compensation in the form of a remission from land revenue has been allowed to Patels, Naiks, and Coolcurnees, to the extent of Rs. 1,218 per annum, for the annual disbursement of which I solicit sanction.

8. With the exception of the quit-rent paid by district officers, which is not affected by the introduction of the new assessment, quit-rent on land held on jodee tenure has been reduced to the extent of the excess of the present jodee over the survey assessment of the whole of the lands belonging to an hereditary office.

9. The whole area of the Badamee talooka is entered at 380,394 acres, of which 93,581 acres are unarable, consisting, as stated in Captain Wingate's 15th paragraph, of hills,

rivers, roads, sites of villages, and localities incapable of cultivation. The total arable land of the talooka is entered at 286,813 acres, capable of yielding a realizable revenue of Rs. 1,25,103. This, again, is divided into—

Arable	Government land....	1,67,403 acres,	assessed at Rs.	91,491
,,	Jodee land.....	30,384 ,,	,, ,,	18,670
,,	Enam and Mahal Jodee.	89,026 ,,	,, ,,	14,942

10. The land revenue for collection in 1850-51 on Government lands, amounting to Rs. 51,172 under the new assessment, is shown to be a decrease of about one-fourth on the average of previous years, the immediate benefit to cultivators being a reduction of former payments to the extent of from 20½ to 31 per cent. Captain Wingate (paragraph 41) does not anticipate that this talooka will, under the survey settlement, yield a larger revenue than it has hitherto done, or even a revenue equal to past collections, although the sacrifice will not be considerable; and I agree with Captain Wingate, that, so long as the progress of the district is secured by this sacrifice, there can be no reasonable cause for regret.

11. Captain Wingate proceeds to describe the talooka of Bagulkote, extending from the Badamee district on the south to the river Krishna, which forms its northern boundary Intermediately the western portion of the talooka is watered by the Gutpurba river, whose valley possesses a better climate than the more northern extended plains of deep fertile soil along the banks of the Krishna.

12. Bagulkote consists of 124 Government and 37 alienated villages, whose husbandry is generally inferior to that of the Badamee district, chiefly because of the deficiency of stock, of the general poorness of the soil, and the precariousness of the monsoons; for a farmer to work well must work in hope; and energy against adverse circumstances is not a point in the Native character.

13. There are no great manufactures in the district of Bagulkote, but the town of this name is still a place of considerable trade, though its merchants have told me the town does not possess the life it once did. Its non-agricultural population provides a market for the ordinary produce of the district, which will not bear the cost of exportation.

14. The result of Captain Wingate's survey places the area of the Government villages of the talooka at 316,816 acres, of which 70,123 acres are incapable of cultivation, and 246,693 acres are fit for the plough.

15. The results of the measurement and classification of this talooka are equally satisfactory as those of Badamee, and its assessment is proposed, after the arrangement of its villages, into four classes, as follows:—

A maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0 in the three most favored villages of the district, viz. Bagulkote and its two adjoining villages.

A maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 in 32 villages along the Gutpurba, above its passage through the hills at Yerkul.

A maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1 in 29 villages enclosing those of the 2nd group.

A maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 0-14-0 in 60 villages in the valley of the Krishna and lower valley of the Gutpurba.

16. The irrigated and rice lands of this talooka are altogether trifling. The assessment on 95 acres, constituting the former, with a maximum rate of Rs. 5 per acre, gives an average rate of Rs. 2-5-2, and that on 62 acres, constituting the latter, with a maximum rate of Rs. 4 per acre, gives an average rate of Rs. 1-12-8 on these descriptions of land.

17. The result of the new assessment shows a considerable reduction in the average of 1st and 2nd class villages from Rs. 2-0-11 and Rs. 1-0-2 to Rs. 0-14-9 and Rs. 0-11-2 per acre respectively. In the remaining two classes the average is reduced from Rs. 0-14-1 to Rs. 0-9-10 in the 3rd, and from Rs. 0-10-10 to Rs. 0-8-8 in the 4th class, a reduction imperatively called for by the depressed state of agriculture in this

talooka, induced by the over-taxation which has existed in it since the earliest period of our rule.

18. The value of the huks of village officers absorbed in the new assessment has been fixed at Rs. 1,808-8-0, to be allowed for by an annual remission to this extent from the land revenue payable by these officers, for which arrangement I beg the sanction of Government.

19. The land revenue for collection on Government lands under the new assessment in 1850-51 is shown to be Rs. 45,177, a decrease of about one-fourth on that of the preceding year, the immediate benefit to cultivators being a reduction of former payments to the extent of from 19 to 32½ per cent.

20. The total arable land of the talooka is, as already stated, 246,693 acres, which, under the new assessment, will yield a realizable revenue of Rs. 1,14,580 : this extent of land is divided into—

Government land.....	1,45,745	acres,	assessed	at Rs.	80,044
Jodee land	35,648	„	„	„	16,950
Enam and Mahal Jodee	65,300	„	„	„	17,586

21. From the depressed state of the agriculture and unproductive character of Bagulkote, it cannot be expected that under the new assessment it will do more than average the collections of past years ; unless, indeed, the bundharas across the Krishna and Gutpurba, proposed by Captain Wingate, should, by their construction, afford the means of entirely changing the face of the country. The feasibility of the projects now brought forward in paragraphs 73—80 of Captain Wingate's letter have been referred by me for the consideration and report of the Executive Engineer of the Belgaum Division, whose views on the subject shall, on receipt, be submitted to Government.

22. The subject of roads through the Badamee, Hoongoond, and Bagulkote talookas was referred by me to my First Assistant on the 31st of January last. His report is still awaited. On its receipt I shall be prepared to submit to Government a project for further developing the resources of these districts, by providing facilities for cart communication, as adverted to in Captain Wingate's 72nd paragraph.

23. With reference to Captain Wingate's 68th and 69th paragraphs, I have the honor to request the sanction of Government to the refund of Rs. 743-12-0 now in deposit in this treasury, being the excess of collections in 1850-51 beyond the survey assessment made from the ryots of Son, which has been very properly treated as a khalsat village by Captain Wingate. The Enam Commissioner, in his letter No. 1930, dated 1st July 1850, states that the public accounts in his charge show that throughout the Peishwa's Government the village in question was a khalsat one, let in farm to Gudgyapa Dessaee.

24. A comparison of the entries in Statement F, which accompanied the Jummabundee Report of this Collectorate, No. 1381, dated 14th November 1851, with the tables entered in paragraphs 34 and 61 of Captain Wingate's letter now submitted, gives the following differences, which this officer has on application been unable to explain, and which have now been referred to the Mamlutdars of Bagulkote and Badamee, whose explanations can be hereafter submitted :—

BADAMEE.

Total Extent of Culturable Land bearing Assessment.	Acres.
Column 5 of Statement F of Jummabundee Report	154,732
Column 12 of Table in paragraph 34 of Captain Wingate's Report.....	155,260
More in Captain Wingate's Report.....	528
Cultivated Land.	
Column 9 of Statement F.....	85,821
Column 6 of Table in paragraph 34 of Captain Wingate's Report.....	85,808
Less in Captain Wingate's Report.....	13

BAGULKOTE.

Total Extent of Culturable Land bearing Assessment.

Column 5 of Statement F.....	140,564
Column 12 of Table in paragraph 61 of Captain Wingate's Report....	141,287
More in Captain Wingate's Report.....	723

Cultivated Land.

Column 9 of Statement F.....	70,967
Column 6 of Table in paragraph 61 of Captain Wingate's Report.....	70,974
More in Report	7

As the figures in Captain Wingate's Report are stated by that officer in his letter to me, No. 193, dated 29th ultimo, to be sufficiently correct for the explanation of the results of the survey settlement, which was the object he had in view in employing them, I do not delay the transmission of his report, and shall hereafter furnish the Mamlutdar's explanations of the discrepancies when received.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. D. INVERARITY,

Collector.

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SOLAPOOR
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ROAN
MAP
OF THE
BAGULKHOTE & BADAMEE TALOOKS
OF THE
BELGAON COLLECTORATE.
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch.

No. 165 OF 1852.

From

Captain G. WINGATE,

Revenue Survey Commissioner,

To

J. D. INVERARITY, ESQUIRE,

Collector, Belgaum.

Dharwar, 9th June 1852.

SIR,

I now do myself the honor to submit, for the consideration and sanction of Government, a detailed report in explanation of the revised assessment introduced into the talookas of Badamee and Bagulkote, under the sanction conveyed in the Government letter No. 3848, dated 9th April 1851. I will adhere to the usual course of considering the assessment of each talooka separately, and commence with that of Badamee.

2. The sketch map of both talookas, which lie contiguous, exhibits their relative position and boundaries, and renders it unnecessary for me to enter upon any very detailed description in regard to these points.

3. Badamee, it will be seen from the map, lies immediately south of Bagulkote. It is a large talooka, and of very irregular shape—the southern portion, forming the Roan Mahalkurry's division, protruding far into the Dharwar districts. Another portion, situated still further east, and almost isolated from the main body of the talooka by intervening territory of His Highness the Nizam, consists of villages belonging to the Chief of Gudjundurgurh, but subordinate in respect of police management to the British authorities. The proposals to be submitted in the present report do not extend to these and other alienated villages, which are numerous, but are confined to the villages of the talooka of which the revenue is collected on behalf of Government, which are 147 in number.

4. Both classes of villages are distributed into three divisions, forming the charges of a Mamlutdar stationed at Badamee, and of two subordinate Mahalkurries at Roan and Kehroor, as shown in the subjoined Statement :—

Present Divisions.	Name of Mahal, or old Division to which the Villages belong.	Belonging to Government.			Alienated Villages.				Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages.
		Villages.	Bazars.	Total.	Jodee, or subject to Quitrent.	Surwu Enam, or Rent free.	Jagheer.	Total.	
BADAMEE MAMLUTDARS.	Badamee	18	...	18	18	3	1	22	40
	Nundeekeshwur	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
	Neelgoond	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Putudkul	7	...	7	...	...	..	...	7
	Belloor	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	13
	Kutgerree	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
	Purwuttee	17	4	21	...	...	...	...	21
	Kehroor	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
		86	4	90	19	4	1	24	114

Kehroor Ma-halkurries.	Kehroor	22	..	22	19	..	..	19	41
	Moodkuvee..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	12
	Anwal	11	..	11	4	..	..	4	15
	Phoofgaon...	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
		48	..	48	23	..	..	23	71
Roan Ma-halkurries.	Koonnoor	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	Roan	13	..	13	..	1	..	1	14
	Gudjundurgurh	..	..	..	..	27	..	27	27
		13	..	13	..	29	..	29	42
		147	4	151	42	33	1	76	227

5. There are three well marked natural divisions in the Badamee talooka. The portion south of the Mulpurba river formed of the thirteen villages of the Roan Summut, and some belonging to the Mamlutdar's division, forms part of the great cotton plain which extends southwards to the Dumbul hills. The soil of these villages is mostly black, and in this particular, as well as in climate, they exactly resemble the villages of the Nowlgoond and Dumbul talookas of the Dharwar collectorate, by which they are enclosed on three sides. Along the north bank of the Mulpurba, on the other hand, a range of rugged sandstone hills extends from the western extremity of the talooka at Moodkuvee to the eastern extremity beyond Gooludgoodupeth, with ramifications stretching northwards as far as Kehroor and Kutgeree. The whole of this tract is hilly and rugged; and, except along a very few lines of road, is impracticable for carts. The soil is chiefly sandy, and naturally very poor; but by the application of manure, and a better system of cultivation than is met with anywhere in the eastern part of the Collectorate, it is made to yield fair crops and subsistence for a considerable population. In the extreme north-west of the talooka, the sandstone is overlaid by trap rock, or is succeeded by limestone. This division of the district lies high, but is without any considerable hills. The surface is generally undulating, and the soil varies very much in quality, but is for the most part inferior.

6. In point of climate, the central of the three divisions is the most favored. The monsoon showers there, owing probably to the numerous hills, fall more frequently than in the more level divisions to the north and south—a circumstance the more fortunate, inasmuch as the dry sandy soils of this division can only be cultivated with the early or monsoon crops. Their loose open texture enables the rain to sink through them readily, while the same peculiarity promotes rapid evaporation. Their crops succeed best with light showers, occurring with tolerable frequency; and this is fortunately the kind of weather which prevails in this part of the talooka during the monsoon months. After the monsoon the sandy soils rapidly dry up, and are in consequence unsuited for the production of cotton, wheat, and gram, which come to maturity during the dry season. The black soils, on the other hand, of the northern and southern divisions, being very retentive of moisture, are well suited to the culture of these crops, which, in consequence, are grown extensively there, and particularly so in the southern divisions. The fall of rain, however, during the monsoon, is more uncertain than in the central division, and the early crops, in consequence, do not succeed so well.

7. The processes of husbandry followed in this talooka do not differ from those of other dry crop districts; and as these have been described in previous reports, it appears needless to do so again. The farming in the northern villages is generally slovenly and indifferent, and that of the southern villages is better, while the tillage of the sandy soils of the populous villages of the central division is especially deserving of commendation. The fields there are well ploughed up annually, and manured every second year, or at least as often and as plentifully as the manure at the disposal of the cultivator will permit. They are well weeded, and, being often surrounded by milk-bush hedges, these

enclosures give to certain localities a neat and almost English look, that I have nowhere else met with in this country. In some of the black soil villages south of the Mulpurba manure is not applied to the soil at all, and generally only to fields situated within a limited distance of the village. The latter remark applies also to the villages of the northern division. In all parts of the talooka carts are very little used for agricultural operations, and the manure is usually taken out to the fields, and the crops brought home on the backs of bullocks. An improvement in this respect may be anticipated from the opening of the road from Hoobullee to Solapoor through the talooka, but in addition to this are several other lines of road passing through the district, which it would be very desirable to clear of obstructions, so as to make them available for carts.

8. In the sandy soils of this talooka the mango grows admirably, and flourishing plantations of it are to be found in several villages. Planting, however, has been greatly discouraged by Government selling the fruit annually by auction in many villages, and even in the case of trees standing on enam land, and appropriating a half or other share of the proceeds. These useful and ornamental trees will, I anticipate, be planted to a very considerable extent under the survey settlement, which secures to the owners the entire produce.

9. The population of Badamee is considerable. A considerable proportion subsists by manufactures, and to this circumstance the comparative prosperity of its agriculture is attributable. The chief manufacturing towns are Kehroor and Gooludgood, but besides these there is a considerable manufacturing population dispersed in other villages of the talooka.

10. The chief manufacture of Kehroor is low priced "Sarees" (women's robes) for export to Poona, Bombay, and the Conkan. About three years ago, according to my informants, as many as 500 looms were in constant work at this town, but they do not now number above 350, the decline being ascribed to the high prices of cotton and indigo which the manufacturers have had to pay for the last two or three years, without being able to obtain any higher prices for their goods than before. The demand, in fact, for this kind of manufacture has fallen off, owing, probably, to the competition of Gokak, Rubkuvee, and other towns nearer to the coast, where the same goods are produced, and where the purchasers from the coast who used to visit Kehroor obtain their supplies more conveniently. In consequence of this decline in the demand, the master weavers have discharged many of their hands, who have left Kehroor, and gone elsewhere in search of work.

11. On the other hand, the manufactures of Gooludgood, which are greatly more valuable than those of Kehroor, are on the increase. There are now about 1,800 looms at work in the former town, and nearly all for the manufacture of cloths for cholees, or boddices worn by females. These goods contain a mixture of silk and cotton, or are wholly made of silk, and they vary in price from one anna up to Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ the "kun" of $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The cotton yarn used in the manufacture is mostly English. It is satisfactory to find that these finer manufactures, which require comparatively little of the raw material, instead of being displaced by British goods, are actually on the increase. The annual produce of the Gooludgood looms is valued at 4 lakhs of rupees, and it is nearly all exported to Solapoor, Poona, the Conkan, and Bombay. The cotton manufactures of the towns of Badamee and Moodkuvee, which each possesses a considerable number of looms, are of a coarse kind, similar to those of Kehroor, and are in the same depressed condition as those of the latter town.

12. The agriculture of the talooka is in a great degree dependent on these manufactures, which supply the means of paying the land tax, and also the imports of cotton yarn, silk, wheat, rice, gram, salt, chillies, sooparee, pepper, cocoanuts, metals, &c. required for the internal consumption of the district; for there is little, if any, agricultural produce exported from the great body of the talooka, which is north of the Mulpurba river. The

light soils of this quarter, forming the great breadth of the arable land, produce almost nothing but the common grains, bajree, and jowaree; and as these will not bear a distant carriage, the cultivators have only been enabled to pay their present assessment, which is often very high, by the market afforded for their grains by the manufacturing population in their immediate neighbourhood. This is a point of great importance to be considered in adjusting the new rates, as any diminution of the numbers of the manufacturing population, of which the facts already mentioned in regard to Kehroor and other villages leave room for apprehension, would *pro tanto* lessen the consumption of grain, and, perhaps, render it impossible for the cultivator to dispose of the whole of his surplus produce in the district markets, which he has hitherto been able to do.

13. The circumstances of the cultivators of Badamee are considerably better than those of the same class in Bagulkote. In the northern villages, however, they are frequently poor. In the central division, too, many of them leave their villages regularly every year to work at the rice harvests of the western districts, and to pick cotton in the black plain, in order to provide the means of paying the assessment, and a subsistence for their families during the whole year, which the poor soils they cultivate do not afford them. The most substantial farmers are to be found in the black soil villages of the plain to the south of the Mulpurba, though the high rates of assessment obtaining in this quarter have kept cultivation from extending. Throughout the talooka the condition of the farming class is at best stationary, and has exhibited no signs of improvement under our administration.

14. I will now proceed to notice the operations of the present survey, connected with the measurement and classification of the land. These have already appeared in my Progress Reports of the last two years, though not in a connected form ; and I will, therefore, endeavour to make my description of them in this place as brief as is consistent with the object of showing that they form an accurate and trustworthy basis for the assessment which the present report is designed to explain.

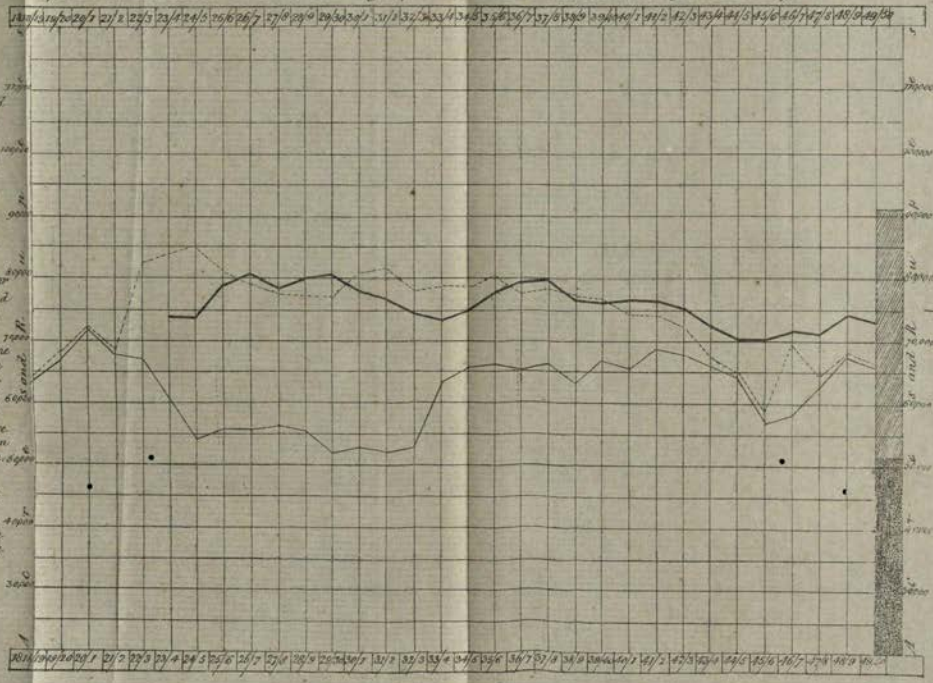
15. The Government villages of Badamee, 147 in number, contain, inclusive of alienations, within their limits 380,394 acres of land, of which 93,581 acres consist of hills, rivers, roads, sites of villages, and other localities incapable of cultivation.

16. The measurement of these villages was prosecuted during the seasons 1847-48 and 1848-49, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Biggs, Lieutenant Kemball, and Mr. Springer, and completed in 1849-50 by Captain Anderson. The classification was commenced in the season 1849-50 by Lieutenant Kemball, and completed during the following season by Mr. Young.

17. The general accuracy of both operations, and extent of test taken for the purpose of establishing this point, are exhibited in detail in the following Statements :—

Government Villages.			Nature, extent, and result of Test.													
					By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
Nos.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of Operation.	Total number of Villages tested.	Fields.	Acres.	Average Error		Fields.	Acres.	Average Error		Fields.	Acres.	Average Error	
							Per cent.	Per Field.			Per cent.	Per Field.			Per cent.	Per Field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
147	20,933	286,820	Measurement.	125	1,442	20,416	¾	Pies. ...	112	1218	¾	Pies. ...	1,554	21,634	¾	Pies. ...
			Classification.	143	1,430	19,295	...	8	6	85	...	8¾	1,436	19,380	...	8

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS in the case of the Government Arable land of 136 Villages of the BADAMEE TALOOK during the last 32 years.



EXPLANATION

The various items are measured by the scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. The thick zigzag line represents the cultivation the broken the Assessment, and the thin the Collections, each of these items being measured by the height of the point where the zigzag line crosses the perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intercepted between the broken and thin lines shews the amount of remissions in each year. According as the broken or thin line crosses any perpendicular above or below the thick the Assessment or collections for the year marked by that perpendicular exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The summit of the straight column on the right of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the whole arable land at the proposed rates and that of the shaded portion of the same column the Survey Assessment of the land Cultivated in 1850-51.

EXAMPLE

In 1846-47

Cultivation ——— 71,760 Acres

Assessment ——— 69,346 Rupees

Collections ——— 58,236 "

Remissions ——— 11,110 "

Average rate of Assmt. 0. 15. 5 per A. R.

do. of Collect. 0. 12. 11 "

18. The errors from which the average errors of the preceding Statement have been deduced are exhibited in the two following Statements, the first being for the measurement, and the second for the classification :—

1st.

Total number of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed											
	1 Per cent.	2 Per cent.	3 Per cent.	4 Per cent.	5 Per cent.	6 Per cent.	7 Per cent.	8 Per cent.	9 Per cent.	10 Per cent.	11 Per cent.	12 Per cent.
1,554	1,127	331	58	22	8	3	2	..	..	2	..	1

2nd.

Total number of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was						
	Nothing.	Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6
1,436	114	590	469	166	70	20	6	1

19. It appears from these Statements that the average error of the measurement was only $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and that of the classification 8 pies per field, while no very gross errors enter with either of these averages; and both operations will, I trust, appear sufficiently accurate to afford a sound and satisfactory basis for the assessment, to the consideration of which I will now proceed.

20. The Badamee talooka, like other parts of the Southern Mahratta Country, once formed part of the Hindoo State of Annagoondee. It afterwards was attached to the Beejapoor State, and on the fall of the latter passed into the hands of the Moguls. It was subsequently held for a time by the Mahrattas, then taken by Tippoo Sultan, and again recovered by the Peshwa, with whom it remained until we got possession of the country. During the period preceding our occupation, it experienced many changes of revenue management, and many alternations of prosperity and adversity; but these all occurred too far back to have any practical bearing on the question I am discussing, and may therefore be passed over without further notice.

21. All the villages forming the present talooka of Badamee were surveyed shortly after we obtained the country, with the exception of 11 villages of the Anwal Summut, which at the time were alienated. The survey measurements were made the basis of the revenue accounts in 1823-24, and from that year the cultivation in acres is shown upon the diagram, which will be described presently. A revision of the assessment founded on the survey operations was introduced into the talooka during the years 1825-26, 1826-27, and 1827-28, by Mr. Stevenson, of the Madras Civil Service. This, however, did not extend to the villages of the Belloor and Roan Summuts, in which the assessment that obtained previous to the survey continued in force till the introduction of the new settlement, upon which I am reporting. Mr. Stevenson subsequently made some modifications of his assessment in a few villages, and the old rates have also in many instances been reduced by revenue officers at the annual settlements, to meet the exigencies of particular cases; but since Mr. Stevenson's time there has been no attempt to effect any systematic revision or alteration of the assessment.

22. The accounts of the revenue and cultivation of the Badamee talooka are unusually complete. I have obtained an unbroken series for all the years of our administration for every village. From these I have prepared the General Abstract, forming Appendix A to the present report, and also the diagram given on the opposite page. The latter refers only to 136 out of the 147 Government villages at present included in the talooka. The 11 villages whose accounts have not been made available for the construc-

tion of the diagram belong to the Anwal Summut, and lapsed to Government in 1836-37, at the demise of the late Nana Saheb Chinchnikur.

23. This diagram is similar to those given in my last Assessment Report on the talookas of Purrusgurh and Gokak. The thick zigzag line crossing the diagram represents the acres in cultivation each year; the broken line the assessment leviable on this cultivation; and the thin line the collections, or rather the portion of the assessment left for realization after deducting the remissions granted at each annual settlement. The outstanding balances in this talooka were quite insignificant, and have, I understand, since been written off. For practical purposes, then, we may safely assume the amounts represented by the thin line on the diagram to have been all collected. The cultivation is shown from the year 1823-24, in which it was recorded for the first time in acres, as determined by the former survey, executed under the orders of Mr. Thackeray, then Principal Collector. The near coincidence of the thin and broken lines representing the collections and assessment for the first four years entered in the diagram is, I understand, due to the circumstance of the gross demand before the grant of remissions not being shown in the accounts of these years, but merely the actual demand fixed by the Collector at the Jummabundee. The abatements from the gross demand do not therefore appear in the accounts of these years at all.

24. On tracing the courses of the three lines across the diagram, the most remarkable fact to be noted is, perhaps, the limited extent of the fluctuations in the cultivation, assessment, and collections from year to year, as compared with those of similar items for most of the districts I have already reported on. The cultivation especially has been singularly steady. It has never risen beyond 81,000 acres, or fallen below 70,000 acres. The range between the years of highest and lowest assessment and collections is more considerable, but still far short of what I have been accustomed to in other districts. I attribute this fact in part to the climate of great part of Badamee being less liable to long-continued drought than that of most other districts equally far removed from the Ghauts; but in a greater degree to the comparative density of its population, and the considerable portion of them engaged in manufactures, whose consumption affords a ready and convenient market for agricultural produce. The central and eastern parts of Badamee, where the manufacturing population is chiefly located, do not produce sufficient grain for their own consumption, and the land in these neighbourhoods is for the most part well cultivated, and much subdivided. The cultivation there could hardly be seriously contracted, without requiring a portion of the population to emigrate, and this, doubtless, has stimulated the cultivators to exert themselves to retain their lands in cultivation. To the same circumstance may be attributed the fact of their having paid for the land a considerably higher assessment than neighbouring districts have done for land of equally good quality.

25. While this diagram presents evidence of a less fluctuating, and probably, therefore, a more successful agriculture, than that of most of the districts of Dharwar and Belgaum hitherto settled, a closer examination will show that it was nevertheless by no means a prosperous agriculture. Instead of the extension of cultivation to have been anticipated during upwards of 30 years of peace and security, we find the breadth of land under tillage in 1845-46 less than it had been in any previous year of our administration. Subsequent to 1845-46 a slight extension of cultivation has taken place, which may be altogether attributed to the present survey operations, which of late years, since the people have acquired confidence in their results, have frequently the effect of stimulating cultivation, for some years previous to the introduction of the new settlements: but for this it is probable that the cultivation of the talooka would be less now than it was in 1845-46.

26. The decline of cultivation which I have been considering may, I think, be clearly traced to over assessment. There is no want of people nor of capital in Badamee

for a more extended cultivation than the present, and I am not aware of any cause besides over assessment that has operated to prevent such an extension taking place. It will be seen from the diagram that the assessment represented by the broken line has been gradually falling below the cultivation represented by the thick line;—in other words, the average rate of assessment per acre has been gradually becoming lower and lower. This result is to be ascribed to the most heavily assessed lands falling out of cultivation, and to abatements of the assessment made in individual cases by the Collector. The latter cause, however, has been of comparatively limited operation, and the reduction of assessment shown by the diagram is chiefly due to the lands thrown up from year to year having been generally those most highly assessed, while the fresh lands taken into cultivation in the same periods were comparatively moderately assessed. The joint result of these processes was of course a reduction in the average rate per acre of the whole land in cultivation. By these means the cultivators have managed to obtain a very considerable abatement of the assessment formerly paid by them, but the declining state of the cultivation up to 1845-46, notwithstanding such reduction, affords abundant evidence of its having fallen far short of what was necessary. All that the reduction effected was to retard the declension of cultivation, but it could not wholly arrest it.

27. I trust by these remarks to have made it evident that the new assessment must be pitched considerably below the old to afford it a chance of success; and there is another circumstance peculiar to this talooka, or rather to the portion of it where the soil is light and sandy, that affords additional evidence in favour of this course. I allude to the fact mentioned in my paragraph that these soils are unsuited to the growth of exportable products. Their produce is all consumed in the district for the support of the cultivators' families, and the supply of food for the manufacturing population. The power of these soils to pay an assessment, in addition to providing a sustenance for the cultivators, is in a great degree dependent on this manufacturing population; and were the numbers of the latter to be seriously reduced, nothing but a liberal reduction of assessment could enable the cultivators to retain many of these light lands in cultivation. There is reason to apprehend such a reduction of the manufacturing population. It has already taken place to some extent in Kehroor, where 300 looms have been thrown out of work, and many weavers have left the town in search of employment elsewhere. The same result has happened in Badamee, Moodkuvee, and generally in all the villages of Badamee, where coarse goods, similar to those made at Kehroor, are manufactured.

28. In Gooludgood alone, where the manufactures are of finer quality, the looms at work have increased of late years; but I doubt whether this increase fully balances the loss sustained in other quarters. And even in Gooludgood, as elsewhere throughout the district, the wages of the weaver and the profits of the manufacturer are said to have fallen considerably of late years. The yearly increasing use of English manufactures, if it does not displace the Native ones, can hardly fail of lowering the price of the latter, and thus reducing the means of those engaged in their production.

29. It is not, however, merely the competition of England, but also that of other manufacturing localities in this Presidency, that has to be considered. The use of English yarns in Native manufactures is very fast increasing, and they threaten to supplant the Native yarns altogether in the manufacture of the finer qualities of goods. The location of so many seats of manufacturing industry in the Southern Mahratta Country is to be ascribed to the advantages they enjoyed over other places in possessing an abundant supply of cheap yarn spun from the cotton raised in their immediate neighbourhood, but this advantage will disappear when they have to obtain their yarns from Europe. The advantage of position will then be transferred from the interior, where cotton is grown, to the coast, where supplies of imported yarns may be most cheaply obtained, and it would not at all surprise me were this circumstance hereafter to occasion

a considerable shifting of the manufacturing population. But whether such a result take place or not, an extended use of English yarn must deprive the manufacturing villages of the interior of much of the peculiar advantages they have hitherto possessed; and this possibility—I might say probability—affords, in my opinion, a valid ground for liberality of assessment in the case of a district situated so far inland as Badamee.

30. Another argument in favor of a reduction of assessment is to be found in the revised rates of assessment introduced into the adjoining talookas of Nowlgoond and Dumbul, in the Dharwar Collectorate. The Roan division of Badamee adjoins the Yawungal division of Nowlgoond, and the northern part of the Gudduck division of Dumbul, and may be considered to possess equal advantages with them in respect of climate and markets. The maximum dry crop rate for the adjoining villages of both talookas of the Dharwar Collectorate was fixed at 1 per acre, and the results of this rate, in the case of 17 villages of Yawungal and 26 villages of Gudduck, which most nearly resemble the villages of Roan, are exhibited in the subjoined Table:—

Group of Villages.	Years.	Arable Acres of Government Land.		Assessment of cultivation.	Remission from Assessment.	Increase or Decrease of Cultivation each year.	
		Waste.	Cultivated.			Increase.	Decrease.
				Rupees.	Rupees.		
17 Villages of Yawungal division of Nowlgoond Talooka.	1844-45	9,443	17,341	12,403	1,686	..	..
	1845-46	5,428	21,603	15,391	11,885	4,262	..
	1846-47	2,838	24,362	17,263	434	3,759	..
	1847-48	2,015	25,328	17,868	400	966	..
	1848-49	2,789	25,577	18,106	727	249	..
	1849-50	3,680	24,758	17,540	..	..	819
26 Villages of Gudduck division of Dumbul Talooka.	1845-46	40,622	63,527	42,984	22,199	...	...
	1846-47	29,430	76,539	50,966	1,202	13,012	...
	1847-48	24,323	81,681	54,156	678	5,142	...
	1848-49	19,073	86,929	57,505	973	5,248	...
	1849-50	23,491	82,751	54,728	...	..	4,178
					Total.	32,638	4,997
					Net.	27,641	

31. The large remissions shown in this Table for the year 1845-46 were given in consequence of an almost complete failure of the harvest. The remissions for subsequent years are nearly nominal, being almost wholly on account of compensation to village officers for abolished huks. There was a large increase of cultivation for the year of settlement compared with the last year of the old assessment, which does not appear at all in this Table; and on taking this into account it will be seen that the new settlements have had the effect of causing a large extension of cultivation. In the year 1849-50 a falling off is observable, which is principally owing to the previous season having been unfavorable, but in fact, too, in my opinion, to the ryots having increased their farms too rapidly on the introduction of the new assessment. Upon the whole, the new settlement seems to have been sufficiently successful, but not in such an extraordinary degree as to warrant the inference that it has been pitched too low.

32. I have adopted the same maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1 for the neighbouring villages of Badamee situated to the south of the Mulpurba river, and also for the villages along the north and north-west of the talooka; a higher rate of Rs. 1-2-0 for the central parts of the talooka, which enjoy a better climate, increased to Rs. 1-4-0, in consequence of superior advantages, as respects market and abundance of manure, enjoyed by the manufacturing towns of Badamee, Kehroor, Moodkuvee, and Gooludgood. My intention to assess the talooka at these rates was reported in my letter No. 81, dated 6th

March last, to the address of your predecessor, Mr. Reeves, and the number of villages placed in each group, as well as my reasons for so placing them, are shown in the subjoined Table. The names of the several villages in each group will be found in Appendix B :—

Groups of Villages.	Number of Villages in each Group.	Distinguishing Characteristics of the Groups.	Maximum rate of Dry Crop Assessment per Acre.
1st	7	Villages with, or immediately adjoining others with, a considerable manufacturing population, in consequence of which they possess advantages over the rest of the talooka in respect of market and supplies of manure, while they are situated in the central part of the talooka, which possesses the best climate	*Rs. a. p.* 1 4 0
2nd	87	Villages forming with those of the preceding group the central part of the talooka, and possessing an equally good climate, but less favored in other respects	1 2 0
3rd	53	Villages lying south of the Mulpurba river, and the town of Jaleehal, and along the northern and western border of the talooka, with a less favored climate than that of the two preceding groups	1 0 0

33. For the garden and rice land of this talooka which occurs in several villages, I have adopted maximum rates of Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 per acre respectively. The garden land amounts to 223 acres, and the rice to 301 acres. The assessment resulting from the above-mentioned maximum rates gives in the case of the garden an average rate of Rs. 2-13-0 per acre, and of the rice land Rs. 2-1-7 per acre. The best garden-land is Toluchgode, where the irrigation is partly derived from a bundara across a small stream, and at Kendoor, where it is obtained from a tank of considerable size, which, however, dries up in the hot weather. Wells in both cases are required in aid of the stream and tank irrigation. The rice land is chiefly under the same tank at Kendoor, and under another at Teemsagur. The old garden and rice rates of assessment are very high in this talooka, averaging in the former case Rs. 5-12-10, and in the latter Rs. 7-1-10 per acre, according to the cultivation of the year of the settlement. The reduction effected by the new rates is, therefore, great, but it has been necessary, in order to equalize the rates of this district with those of others previously settled, and is also in my opinion highly desirable, with a view to encourage the extension of irrigated cultivation, which might be prosecuted in this talooka to a considerably greater extent than it is.

34. The rates which have now been explained are compared with those of the old assessment for the year of settlement, in the subjoined Table, the cultivated acres in both cases being those of the new survey :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Cultivated Acres according to New Survey.	According to Old Survey.		According to New Survey.								
					Land in cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1st	7	4,979	5,646	1 2 1	4,979	3,150	0 10 1	3,923	2,636	0 10 9	8,902	5,786	0 10 5
2nd	87	38,627	34,832	0 14 5	38,627	24,089	0 9 11	34,217	18,501	0 8 4	72,844	42,590	0 9 4
3rd	53	42,202	30,856	0 11 8	42,202	23,986	0 9 1	31,312	19,129	0 9 9	73,514	43,115	0 9 4
3	147	85,808	71,334	0 13 3	85,808	51,225	0 9 6	69,452	40,266	0 9 3	155,260	91,491	0 9 5

35. The value of the huks of district and village officers absorbed in the new assessment was recorded in the village chittas as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
District Officers.	1 Desaee	885	1	8			
	2 Deshpandeh	39	5	0			
	3 Nadjowra	37	5	0			
	4 Desaee Carkoon	69	8	0			
					1,031	3	8
Village Officers.	5 Patels	1,205	6	5			
	6 Coolcurnees	1,116	13	11			
	7 Naiks	208	8	0			
					2,530	12	4
					3,562	0	0

36. This valuation is far beyond the truth. From what I could learn at the Jummabundee, the ryots have long ceased to pay huks to the district officers at all, and in many cases to the village officers also. I have, in consequence, fixed no interim compensation for the huks in the case of the district officers, as they have in reality lost nothing by their formal abolition, but have left the question of compensation to be considered when the settlement of their emoluments generally is taken in hand. In the case of the village officers, who had up to the time of settlement collected more or less of their huks, I have settled an interim compensation, to be awarded in the form of a remission from land revenue, pending the final settlement of their offices. In instances when the whole emoluments were small, this compensation has been made more liberal than in others, when the remaining emoluments formed an adequate remuneration for the duties of the office. The total amount of compensation awarded to the village officers, Patels, Naiks, and Coolcurnees, is Rs. 1,218.

37. The quit-rent on land held on the jodee tenure has been reduced by the introduction of the new assessment, when the former was in excess of the survey assessment of all the land belonging to a hereditary office, whether "Surwa Enam" or "Jodee," as explained in the 54th paragraph of my Assessment Report on Purrusgur and Gokak, No. 246, dated 24th December 1849. The "Muhal Jodee," or quit-rent, paid by the district officers for their estates, has not been affected by the introduction of the new assessment.

38. The general result of the settlement, as regards all descriptions of tenures, compared with the averages of different periods under the former assessment, and with the year immediately preceding the revision, is exhibited in detail in the Statement given on the following page. The entries for the year 1851-52 have been obtained from settlement registers prepared at the Jummabundee, when each ryot was required to engage for the cultivation of the year in question, and had the option given him of relinquishing any land he might not wish to hold at the new rates. The entry for the year 1851-52 in the 11th column of the Statement is not the net revenue, as in the case of the other years, but the survey kumal, or total revenue realizable under the new settlement, on the supposition of the whole land being cultivated.

Statement showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection, for 147 *Villages composing the Badamee Talooka, under the Old and New Settlements.*

Tenure.	Years.	Cultivated Land.				Arable Waste.			Total Arable Acres.	Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Assessment.	Net Produce of grass farms, fruit trees, &c. &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.
Kanalsat.	Average of past years..	78,362	77,187	14,252	62,935	48,372	..	1,544	126,734	64,479
	Last 10..	73,208	70,234	3,756	66,478	52,109	..	2,513	125,317	68,991
	1849-50..	78,321	68,583	819	67,764	55,658	..	5,858	133,979	73,622
	1850-51..	85,808	51,316	5,473	45,843	69,452	..	5,329	155,260	51,172
	1851-52..	94,151	57,178	..	57,178	73,252	34,313	..	167,403	91,491
Jodee and Alienated Land under attachment.	Average of past years...	35,586	32,239	4,748	27,491	..	..	..	35,586	27,491
	Last 10..	34,440	31,857	4,655	27,202	..	..	..	34,440	27,202
	1849-50..	40,113	31,894	4,479	27,415	..	..	..	40,113	27,415
	1850-51..	50,618	22,251	175	22,076	..	...	..	50,618	22,076
	1851-52..	30,384	18,670	..	18,670	..	...	..	30,384	18,670
Surwa Enam and Mahal Jodee.	Average of past years..	84,882	16,554	..	16,554	..	..	..	84,882	16,554
	Last 10...	80,582	16,104	..	16,104	...	..	..	80,582	16,104
	1849-50..	87,785	15,801	..	15,801	..	..	..	87,785	15,801
	1850-51..	80,977	14,942	..	14,942	..	..	..	80,977	14,942
	1851-52..	89,026	14,942	..	14,942	..	..	..	89,026	14,942
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average of past years...	198,830	1,25,980	19,000	1,06,980	48,372	..	1,544	247,202	1,08,524
	Last 10..	188,230	1,18,195	8,411	1,09,784	52,109	..	2,513	240,339	1,12,297
	1849-50..	206,219	1,16,278	5,298	1,10,980	55,658	..	5,858	261,877	1,16,838
	1850-51..	217,403	88,509	5,648	82,861	69,452	..	5,329	286,855	88,190
	1851-52..	213,561	90,790	..	90,790	73,252	34,313	..	286,813	1,25,103

1. The averages of past years entered in this Statement are for the 26 years immediately preceding the revised settlement, as regards the acres, and for 31 years as regards the rupees in the case of 136 villages. In the case of the remaining 11 villages, they are for 14 years as regards both acres and rupees. These villages, which form the Anwal Summut, were never measured previous to the present survey, and their acres for the 14 years have been obtained approximately by calculation.

2. The three first lines in each division of the Statement refer to the old settlement; the two last, viz. for the years 1850-51 and 1851-52, to the new.

3. The rupees in the last column of the Statement opposite the year 1851-52 form the Survey Kumal, or total assessment capable of realization from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for the preceding years the rupees in this column represent the net land revenue for collection.

39. On examining this Statement, a considerable difference in the number of acres entered in column 10, under the heads of Khalsat, Jodee, and Surwa Enam, for the years 1850-51 and 1851-52 will be observed. This is owing, in fact, to the form in which the returns from which the Statement has been prepared were made out. The extensive estates of Rugoba Desaeenee, which were under temporary attachment in 1850-51, will appear in that year under the same head with jodee lands, and in the next along with

the surwa enam lands, which accounts for the apparent increase in the latter in 1851-52. The increase in the khalsat land in 1851-52, as compared with the preceding year, is owing to the recording under that head lands relinquished by Jodeedars either previous to or at the Jummabundee.

40. The financial results of the settlement, as shown by the per-centages by which the net revenue of the 1st year of the survey settlement falls short of, and the survey kumal exceeds, the net revenue of preceding periods, are exhibited in the following Table for the khalsat or Government land only, and also for the entire arable land, inclusive of alienations of all descriptions:—

Survey Settlement.	For what Lands.	Per-centages by which the Survey Settlement falls short of, or exceeds, the Net Revenue of the under-mentioned periods previous to Survey.		
		Average of preceding 31 Years.	Average of preceding 10 Years.	Year immediately preceding 1849-50.
The Net Revenue of the 1st year of the Survey Settlement (1850-51) is *less* per cent. than that of	Khalsat land only	20½	25¾	31
	Khalsat and Alienated together.....	18¾	21½	24½
The Survey Kumal, or Gross Rental, is *more* per cent. than the Net Revenue of	Khalsat land only	42	32	24½
	Khalsat and Alienated together.....	15¼	11	7

41. As regards the khalsat lands, then, the immediate benefit to the cultivators from the new rates is a reduction of former payments to the extent of 20½ to 31 per cent., and the prospective possible increase of revenue to Government 24½ to 42 per cent. But upon the whole arable land, inclusive of that held on the jodee and surwa enam tenures, the result is not so favorable, and the survey kumal or gross rental in this case only exceeds the past collections by 7 to 15¼ per cent. I do not then anticipate that this talooka, under the survey settlement, will yield a larger revenue than it has hitherto done, or even a revenue equal to the past collections; but I anticipate that the sacrifice of revenue will not be considerable; and if it secure the future progress and welfare of the district, there will, in my opinion, be no cause for dissatisfaction at the result.

42. The following Table, which shows the entire area of the 147 villages under report, arable and unarable, the total survey assessment for the same, as well as the portions of this assessment, alienated and realizable, completes my exposition of the settlement:—

Description of Land.	Area in Acres.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment Alienated.	Balance of Assessment realizable, or Survey Kumal.
Unarable..	93,581	....	....	....
Arable Khalsat	167,403	91,491	....	91,491
„ Jodee	30,384	19,693	1,023	18,670
„ Surwa Enam and Mahal Jodee ...	89,026	53,959	39,017	14,942
Total Area and Assessment of 147 Villages	380,394	165,143	40,040	1,25,103

43. I have still to explain the settlement of Bagulkote. This talooka is immediately north of Badamee, and is of a compact form, approaching in shape to a parrallelogram. The Krishna river forms its northern boundary, and divides it from the Sattara and Solapoor districts. The Gutpurba river enters the talooka a few miles west of the station of Kulludghee, and after running nearly due east for about twenty miles, turns suddenly to the north immediately below the town of Bagulkote, and, passing through a chain of

hills into the valley of the Krishna, falls into the latter river about fifteen miles lower down. The hills just mentioned approach the Gutpurba much more closely than they do the Krishna, and it is, probably, owing to this circumstance, and to its position on the south or monsoon side of the range, that the valley of the former river receives a better supply of rain than that of the latter, situated to the north of the hills. The extended plains of deep fertile soil along the banks of the Krishna have unfortunately a very precarious climate, and the crops there are very liable to suffer from deficiency of rain, though not, I think, to the same extent in this talooka as in some of the villages of the Uthnee district, situated higher up the river.

44. The talooka of Bagulkote contains 124 Government and 37 alienated villages, which are now formed into two divisions, under the charge of a Mamlutdar, stationed at Bagulkote, and a subordinate Mahalkurree, stationed at Beelgee, as shown in the subjoined Statement:—

Present Divisions.	Name of Mahal, or Old Division to which the Villages belong.	Government.			Alienated.			Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages, &c.
		Villages.	Bazars.	Total.	Jodee, or subject to Quit-rent.	Surwa Enam, or Rent-free.	Total.	
Bagulkote, Mamlutdar's Division.	Huvelee	21	4	25	23	1	24	49
	Bennoor	16	...	16	...	...	...	16
	Munkannee	12	...	12	...	...	...	12
	Beoor	8	...	8	...	...	...	8
	Phoot (broken up)	6	...	6	1	...	1	7
	Kulladghee...	16	1	17	1	...	1	18
		79	5	84	25	1	26	110
Beelgee, Muhalkurree's Division.	Beelgee	13	1	14	6	1	7	21
	Koondurgee	8	...	8	...	...	...	8
	Huvelee	6	...	6	...	2	2	8
	Herkul	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Phoot (broken up)	1	...	1	...	2	2	3
	Rollee	14	...	14	...	...	...	14
		45	1	46	6	5	11	57
		124	6	130	31	6	37	167

45. A great portion of the land of this talooka is poor. In the valley of the Gutpurba the Bagulkote and Kulladghee plains contain a large proportion of black soil, of a quality well suited to the climate, as it requires but little rain. A great deal of the black soil in the plain of the Krishna, on the other hand, is of the compact indurated variety termed "Kurrul," and requires abundant rain for the full development of its productive powers. It seldom receives a sufficient supply, and the crops upon it are, in consequence, much more liable to failure than those raised on the more easily saturated black lands of the Gutpurba. With the exception of the plains of the Krishna and Gutpurba, there is little good land in the district. The soil of the whole central part sloping from the chain of hills separating the valleys of these rivers, and also that of the villages along the Badamee border, is poor and stony.

46. The husbandry, generally speaking, is inferior to that of Badamee. In a few populous villages, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Bagulkote, the fields are clean, and well kept; but generally, and especially in the valley of the Krishna, they are very much the reverse. Many of the ryots in these parts employ their cattle during the fair season in conveying produce for hire from one part of the country to another, and I am inclined to attribute in part to this practice the neglected condition of many of the fields. The number of cattle is also deficient: according to my returns there are less than 13,000 bullocks employed in agriculture in Bagulkote, while there are 20,000 employed in

Badamee. The villages, too, of the former district are less thickly populated, and there are several of them without inhabitants at all. Manure is applied everywhere to the land situated within a convenient distance of the village, except in a few villages near the Krishna.

47. The talooka exports very little raw produce. The black soil plains of the Gutpurba and Krishna appear well suited for cotton, but there is little grown, and the exports of this article are very limited: wheat, jowarree, and oil seeds, &c. are also exported, but the value of the whole is trifling, and the languishing condition of agriculture is to be ascribed in part to the want of any active demand for its products. This is partly compensated, however, by a large internal demand, as in Badamee, for the consumption of a non-agricultural population. The latter is almost confined to the town of Bagulkote, containing nearly 12,000 inhabitants, and the town and station of Kulladghee.

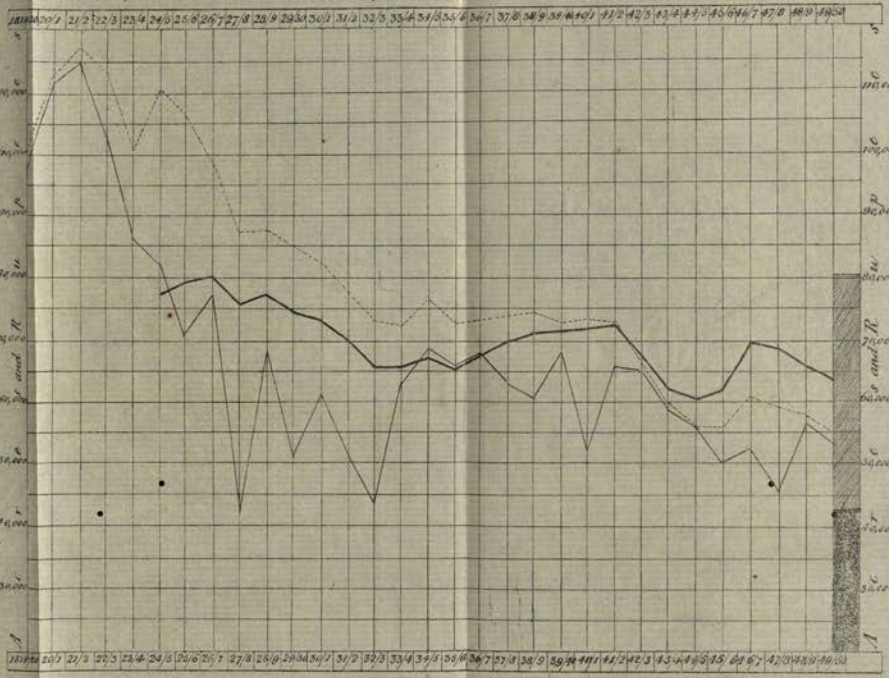
48. The population of Bagulkote is said to have increased considerably of late years, while its manufactures have fallen off. The latter do not now afford employment for more than 500 to 600 looms: "Dhotur Joras," the cloth worn by Brahmins and the upper classes of Hindoos round the lower part of the body, form the chief article of manufacture. They are made of cotton, with the addition of a silk border in the more expensive descriptions, and vary in price from eight annas to ten rupees the piece. Cloths similar to those made in the Badamee talooka, and turbans, are also made at Bagulkote. The lower priced varieties of all these goods are exported to Poona, Solapoor, Bombay, &c. while the more expensive ones are consumed in the neighbourhood. The turbans of Bagulkote used to be highly esteemed, but the manufacture has fallen off greatly of late years, and is now quite insignificant.

49. The trade of Bagulkote, however, is of more importance than its manufactures. Traders of the Wanee caste are very numerous here, and they hold a large share of the trade of all the neighbouring country in their hands. They are rather packmen, however, than merchants, and are engaged during the fair season in making small ventures between the several towns in this part of the country, or between them and the nearest ports on the coast. Bagulkote has also considerable transactions with Hoobullee and Solapoor, being used as a depôt for the staples of both these marts. It possesses four or five considerable bankers, and hoondees are cashed here annually to a considerable amount. Besides Bagulkote, there are no towns of importance in the talooka. The most considerable are Beelgee, the station of the Mahalkurree, and a place of some trade, which contains about 3,500 inhabitants; Kulladghee, with about 2,000 inhabitants, independent of the population within military limits; and Seroor, a large agricultural village, with some manufactures also, which has a population of 2,700. The population of the whole talooka, exclusive of alienated villages, is very nearly 60,000.

50. The results of the present survey show the area of the 124 Government villages of Bagulkote to be 316,816 acres, of which 70,123 acres consist of hills, rivers, roads, sites of villages, and other localities incapable of cultivation; the remaining 246,693 acres are arable land.

51. The measurement of Bagulkote was executed under the superintendence of Messrs. Springer and Price. It was commenced in 1848, and completed in 1850. The classification of the talooka was executed by Mr. Young's establishment in the course of two seasons.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the **CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS,** and **COLLECTIONS**
in the case of the Government Arable land of 124 Villages of the **BACULKHOTE TALOOK** during the last 31 years.



EXPLANATION

The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. The thick zigzag line represents the Cultivation: the broken the Assessment and the thin the Collections, each of these items being measured by the height of the point where the zigzag line crosses the perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intercepted between the broken and thin lines shews the amount of remissions in each year. According as the broken or thin line crosses any perpendicular above or below the thick, the Assessment or collections for the year marked by that perpendicular exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The summit of the Streaked Column on the right of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the whole arable land at the proposed rates, and that of the shaded portion of the same column the Survey Assessment of the land cultivated in 1850-51.

EXAMPLE

In 1846-47

Cultivation	68,953 Acres
Assessment	61,009 Rupees
Collections	52,847 "
Remissions	8,162 "
Average rate of Assᵗ	0-15-11
do of Collectⁿ	0-11-11

52. The following Statements, similar to those already given for Badamee, exhibit the test of both operations :—

Government Villages.			Nature, extent, and result of Test.												
			Total number of Villages tested.	By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.				Nature of Operation.
						Average Error				Average Error				Average Error		
Nos.	Fields.	Arable Acres.		Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field.	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	4
124	15,809	248,17	122	1,349	25,621	¾	...	74	1355	1	...	1,423	26,976	¾	...	Measurement.
			108	1,354	18,775	...	7	...	...	...	...	1,354	18,775	...	7	Classification.

Total Number of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed									
	1 Per cent.	2 Per cent.	3 Per cent.	4 Per cent.	5 Per cent.	6 Per cent.	7 Per cent.	8 Per cent.	9 Per cent.	10 Per cent.
1,423	382	750	281	6	2	..	..	1	..	1

Total Number of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was						
	Nothing.	Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6
1,354	199	482	498	116	51	6	1	1

53. The measurement in this case, as in Badamee, differs from the test by about ¾ per cent., while the classification approximates the test even more closely than in the case of the latter district, the difference being 7 pies instead of 8, which is, I think, owing to the soils of Bagulkote being less varied and difficult to class than those of Badamee.

54. Bagulkote, like Badamee, once appertained to the Hindoo State of Annagoondee, and experienced the same changes of rulers, excepting that it never passed under the Government of Tippoo Sultan. Shortly after our conquest the whole talooka was measured at the survey instituted by the Principal Collector, Mr. Thackeray. No change, however, was made in the assessment until 1827-28, when Mr. Stevenson revised the assessment of 37 villages. With this exception, the rates that obtained in the several villages when we took the country continued to form the basis of the annual settlements until the introduction of the revised assessment on which I am reporting.

55. The revenue accounts of Bagulkote, like those of Badamee, are very complete, and I have obtained a series for the last 31 years for all the Government villages of the talooka, which are 124 in number. From these accounts the general abstract for the whole talooka, forming Appendix C, and the diagram opposite, have been prepared. In this diagram, as in that for Badamee, the thick line represents the cultivation, the broken the assessment, and the thin the portion of the assessment set apart for collection at each yearly settlement.

56. The slightest glance at this diagram will suffice to show that the fluctuations in the cultivation, assessment, and collections, have been much more considerable in Bagulkote than in Badamee. In Bagulkote the cultivation has ranged from 80,000

acres to 61,000 acres. But the fluctuations in the assessment and collections have been much more extreme, the former having attained to Rs. 1,17,000 in the year 1821-22, and fallen to Rs. 56,000 in the year 1849-50, while the latter rose to Rs. 1,14,000 in the year 1821-22, and fell to little more than Rs. 42,000 in the year 1827-28. The enormous collections made in this district in the early years of our rule, when its capabilities, like those of many other districts in the Southern Mahratta Country, were greatly overrated, must have drained it of its resources to a serious extent, and contributed greatly to bring about the depression in the condition of agriculture from which the district is still suffering.

57. The observations contained in my 26th paragraph, ascribing the decline of cultivation in Badamee to over-assessment, and showing how the most heavily assessed lands had been gradually thrown out of cultivation, as evidenced by the path across the diagram of the broken line, representing the assessment, compared with that of the thick line, representing the cultivation, are in all points applicable also to this talooka. In the year 1824-25, the first in which the cultivation is shown upon the diagram, the assessment averaged Rupees 1-6-10 per acre in the Bagulkote talooka, while in the year 1849-50 it had fallen to Rs. 0-13-9 per acre. But even this great decrease failed to promote any extension of cultivation, and it is evident that a further reduction is requisite for this purpose.

58. The fluctuations in the collections have been very great in this district, as will be at once evident from the thin line on the diagram. I infer from them that the climate of Bagulkote is uncertain, and the harvest liable to failure. During the period of 31 years entered on the diagram, the collections have averaged 83 per cent. of the assessment. During the last four years, even with the revised settlement in view, the cultivation has continued to decline, and I apprehend that this is owing to a destruction of agricultural capital. Bagulkote is quite as favorably situated as Badamee in regard to markets, but the crops in the former are more liable to failure, and on this account lower rates of assessment, especially in the uncertain climate of the Krishna valley, are necessary.

59. I am of opinion that all the peculiar circumstances of this talooka which I have endeavoured to explain will be adequately provided for by an arrangement of the villages into four classes, with maximum dry crop rates of assessment, varying from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 0-14-0 per acre, as shown in the following Table, and according to which the settlement has been made:—

Groups of Villages.	Number of Villages in each Group.	Distinguishing Characteristics of the Groups.	Maximum rate of Dry Crop Assessment per Acre.
1st	3	Villages adjoining the large manufacturing town of Bagulkote, equal in respect of climate to any part of the talooka, and most advantageously situated in respect of market and supplies of manure.....	1 4 0
2nd	32	Villages along the Gutpurba river above its passage through the hills at Yerkul, with easy access to the markets of Bagulkote and Kulladghee, and equal to the 1st group in respect of climate	1 2 0
3rd	29	Villages enclosing those of the 2nd group, and less advantageously situated as regards markets, and also, though in a less degree, climate.	1 0 0
4th	60	Villages situated in the valley of the Krishna and lower part of the valley of the Gutpurba, where the climate is more uncertain and liable to droughts than any other part of the talooka; these villages are also the most disadvantageously situated as regards markets.....	0 14 0

60. The irrigated land of this talooka is quite unimportant, amounting only to 95 acres of garden and 62 acres of rice land. The maximum rate for the former is Rs. 5 an acre, as in the case of previously settled districts, and Rs. 4 in the latter. The resulting assessment gives an average rate of Rs. 2-5-2 for the garden land, and Rs. 1-12-8 for the rice.

61. The assessment resulting from the application of the rates which have just been explained is compared with the old assessment on the land in cultivation for the year of settlement in the subjoined Table. The reduction is most considerable in the 1st and 2nd classes of villages, but it was in these classes that the oppressive nature of the old rates was most complained of. The cultivated acres on which the rate per acre has been deduced are those of the present survey in the case of the old as well as the new assessment.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Cultivated Acres according to New Survey.	According to Old Survey.		According to New Survey.								
					Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1st	3	1,426	2,937	2 0 11	1,426	1,317	0 14 9	1,260	1,029	0 13 1	2,686	2,346	0 13 11
2nd	32	16,125	16,338	1 0 2	16,125	11,246	0 11 2	17,762	10,495	0 9 5	33,887	21,741	0 10 3
3rd	29	18,364	16,167	0 14 1	18,364	11,338	0 9 10	15,880	8,498	0 8 7	34,244	19,836	0 9 3
4th	60	35,059	23,782	0 10 10	35,059	18,989	0 8 8	35,411	17,132	0 7 9	70,470	36,121	0 8 2
	124	70,974	59,224	0 13 4	70,974	42,890	0 9 8	70,313	37,154	0 8 5	141,287	80,044	0 9 1

62. The real reduction of assessment effected by the new settlement is somewhat more than is here shown, as the direct lines of the village and district officers, which are valued in the chittas as follows, are absorbed in the new assessment; but the amount is not included in the old assessment entered in column 4 of the Table:—

District Officers....	1. Desaees	Rs. 328 13 11	
	2. Deshpandeh	76 4 10	
	3. Nadgowda	39 12 0	
	4. Putten Shetee ..	10 0 0	
	5. Naik	51 0 0	
			505 14 9
Village Officers	7. Patels.....	1,129 11 2	
	8. Naiks	387 0 4	
	9. Coolcurnees	1,637 0 3	
			3,153 11 9
			3,659 10 6

63. This valuation of the huks is considerably too high, but, pending a final settlement, I have fixed the compensation for the huks of the village officers at Rs. 1,808-8-0, to be met by a remission of land revenue of equivalent amount as in the previously settled districts.

64. The remarks in my 37th and 38th paragraphs relative to the treatment of the jodee and muhal jodee cesses, and in explanation of the Table showing the results of the settlement, apply also to this district.

65. The extent of cultivation for the year 1851-52, entered in the 3rd column of the following Statement, is about 2,000 acres less than the cultivation of the previous year, or that in which the settlement was introduced. This is accounted for by the advanced period of the season (July) in which the settlement was made. It was then too late to plough and sow for a crop during the current season, and, in consequence, there was little land taken up at the settlement, to counterbalance the diminution of cultivation occasioned by resignations. I think, however, that this was a fortunate circumstance for the future progress of the talooka, for, when the settlement is made early in the season, there is

generally too great eagerness to take up land, and a spirit of competition and rivalry is engendered, which induces the ryots to engage for more land than they have stock to cultivate, and thus they are prevented from benefitting by the new assessment to the extent they might do were they content to refrain from extending their farms until their stock had increased sufficiently to enable them to do so with advantage. I think that the future extension of cultivation in this district will be more gradual and natural than in most districts hitherto settled, owing to the Jummabundee having been unusually late.

Statement showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection, for 124 *Villages, composing the Bagulkote Talooka, under the Old and New Settlements.*

Tenure.	Years.	Cultivated Land.				Arable Waste.			Total Arable Acres.	Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Assessment.	Net Produce of grass farms, fruit trees, &c. &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.
Khalsat.	Average of past years..	69,864	80,415	14,889	65,526	61,125	..	1,320	130,989	66,846
	Past 10..	66,451	61,826	6,348	55,478	60,890	..	2,756	127,341	58,234
	1849-50..	64,066	55,214	1,708	53,506	53,895	..	7,846	117,961	61,352
	1850-51..	70,974	42,898	5,560	37,338	70,314	..	7,839	141,288	45,177
	1851-52..	68,886	42,704	..	42,704	76,859	37,340	..	145,745	80,044
Jodee and Alienated Land under attachment.	Average of past years...	38,581	36,920	17,623	19,297	..	..	..	38,581	19,297
	Past 10..	38,724	37,009	18,005	19,004	..	..	..	38,724	19,004
	1849-50..	38,791	37,103	17,810	19,293	..	..	..	38,791	19,293
	1850-51..	45,033	17,691	131	17,560	..	...	..	45,033	17,560
	1851-52..	35,648	16,950	..	16,950	..	...	..	35,648	16,950
Surwa Enam and Mahal Jodee.	Average of past years..	60,763	17,182	..	17,182	..	..	..	60,763	17,182
	Past 10...	60,849	17,150	..	17,150	..	..	..	60,849	17,150
	1849-50..	60,647	16,702	..	16,702	..	..	..	60,647	16,702
	1850-51..	60,374	16,632	..	16,632	..	..	..	60,374	16,632
	1851-52..	65,300	17,586	..	17,586	..	..	..	65,300	17,586
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average of past years...	169,208	1,34,517	32,512	1,02,005	61,125	..	1,320	230,333	1,03,325
	Past 10..	166,024	1,15,985	24,353	91,632	60,890	..	2,756	226,914	94,388
	1849-50..	163,504	1,09,019	19,518	89,501	53,895	..	7,846	217,399	97,347
	1850-51..	176,381	77,221	5,691	71,530	70,314	..	7,839	246,695	79,369
	1851-52..	169,834	77,240	..	77,240	76,859	37,340	..	246,693	1,14,580

1. The averages of past years entered in this Statement are for the 26 years immediately preceding the revised settlement, as regards the acres, and for 32 years as regards the rupees.

2. The three first lines in each division of the Statement refer to the old settlement; the two last, viz. for the years 1850-51 and 1851-52, to the revised settlement.

3. The rupees entered in the last column of the Statement opposite the year 1851-52 form the new survey kumal, or total assessment capable of realization from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for the preceding years the rupees in this column represent the net land revenue for collection.

66. The jodee revenue for the future will be Rs. 16,950, as shown in the 6th column of the Statement opposite the year 1851-52, which is Rs. 2,343 less than the same time

for the year preceding the introduction of the revised settlement. The decrease is occasioned by the reduction of jodee upon whole wuttuns, and by resignations of wuttun land, as already explained in the case of the Badamee talooka.

67. The apparent increase in the extent of surwa enam and muhal jodee land shown in column 3, opposite the year 1851-52, is occasioned by the transference to that head of land which the previous year was under attachment, and entered in the Statement under the head of jodee, &c.

68. All the collections made in excess of the survey assessment were returned to the ryots at the time of Jummabundee, except in the case of the village of Son, which had been held in farm for nearly a century by the Desaee of Purgunna Beelgee, at a fixed sum of Rs. 1,814-14-6. The Desaee had, I believe, at different times, petitioned to have this amount reduced, or to be relieved of the village altogether, but without success, as there seemed to be a doubt whether the village was to be considered part of his wuttun as Desaee or not. From the inquiries made at the time of settlement, it appeared that the village had always been treated in all respects as a khalsat village held in farm, and there was no evidence of any sort to show that it was in any way connected with the Desaee's wuttun, beyond the fact of his having long held it in farm.

69. Under these circumstances, and following the precedent of a similar case which was met with in the Dharwar Collectorate, I introduced the new settlement into Son, as in other khalsat villages; but, pending a reference to the Enam Commissioner, and the decision of Government on the case, I thought it better to place the excess of collections beyond the survey assessment made from the ryots in deposit, instead of returning it to them at once, as in the case of other villages. I have since been informed by the Enam Commissioner in a Mahratta Yadee, No. 5579, dated 18th November last, that in all the records of the former Government in which the village appears, it is entered as a khalsat village, and in some of them as in farm to the Desaee, but nowhere as belonging to his wuttun. The Desaee, in a written statement, given in to me at the time of settlement, declined to hold the village in farm any longer on the existing terms, or to pay the full survey assessment for it, without being permitted to collect more from the ryots. The latter, on being questioned, stated their wish that the village should be managed by Government, instead of by the Desaee, even though the survey assessment should be guaranteed to them in the latter case. Under these circumstances, I trust Government will approve of my having relieved the Desaee of his farm, and placed the village under the direct management of the Mamlutdar, and I beg further to recommend that the sum of Rs. 743-12-0, collected last year from the ryots in excess of the survey assessment, and now in deposit in the district treasury, may be returned to them, as was done at the time of settlement in the case of all other khalsat villages.

70. The following Statement, in the same form as that already given for Badamee, exhibits the financial results of the settlement:—

Survey Settlement.	For what Lands.	Per-centages by which the Survey Settlement falls short of, or exceeds, the Net Revenue of the undermentioned periods previous to Survey.		
		Average of preceding 32 Years.	Average of preceding 10 Years.	Years immediately preceding 1849-50.
The Net Revenue of the 1st year of the Survey Settlement is *less* per cent. than that of	Khalsat land only	32½	19	26¼
	Khalsat and Alienated together.....	23¼	16	18½
The Survey Kumal, or Gross Rental, is *more* per cent. than the Net Revenue of	Khalsat land only	19¾	37½	30½
	Khalsat and Alienated together.....	10¾	21¼	17

71. And the total area, assessment, and amount of revenue alienated, are shown in the following Table, also in the same form as that given for Badamee:—

Description of Land.	Area in Acres.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment Alienated.	Balance of Assessment realizable, or Survey Kumal.
Unarable..	70,123	....	....	....
Arable Khalsat	145,745	80,044	.....	80,044
„ Jodee	35,648	22,513	5,563	16,950
„ Surwa Enam and Mahal Jodee ...	65,300	40,027	22,441	17,586
Total Area and Assessment of 124 Villages	316,816	142,584	28,004	1,14,580

72. Before closing this report, I avail myself of the opportunity it affords for noticing a few subjects closely connected with the future development of the resources of the Badamee and Bagulkote talookas, and the success of the survey assessment. The cultivators of both districts are very disadvantageously situated as compared with their neighbours in the plain to the south of the Badamee hills, owing to the want of roads practicable for wheeled vehicles. In consequence of this, it is the practice in many villages for the manure to be taken to the field, and the crop to be brought home on the backs of bullocks. There are now very few carts, and their general introduction would be of great importance to the agriculture of both districts. The line of road now, I understand, being cleared from Hoobullee to Sholapoor, will pass through both talookas, and confer a most important benefit on them; but in addition to this there are many cross-roads requiring clearing to open cart communication between the villages and their market towns. All that is urgently required might be effected at a very small cost, and I am satisfied that the expenditure would in a very short time be more than repaid by the increased revenue that would be obtained by the fresh land which the improvement of the roads would occasion to be taken into cultivation. The local fund discussed in my letter noted in the margin would be of the utmost importance to the Badamee and Bagulkote talookas.

Letter to Government, No. 57, dated 17th February 1852.

73. But in the case of Bugulkote, particularly where the climate is uncertain, and the crops very liable to failure, irrigation is a subject of much greater importance even than roads. The deep soils of the spacious plain through which the Krishna flows would be unsurpassed in fertility could we supply to them the means of irrigation. At present they are comparatively valueless and unproductive, yielding merely scanty crops of jowaraee and other dry grains, instead of rich returns of sugar cane, rice, and other tropical products, which they would readily produce with irrigation. Independent of the religious objection entertained by the Hindoo cultivators to drawing water from the sacred stream of the Krishna, the great depth of its bed below the plain, throughout the whole of its course along the Bagulkote talooka, renders this plan of irrigation impracticable. Nor is water to be obtained from wells in the neighbourhood of the river, except at a depth so great as to make it economically useless for agricultural purposes.

74. The only means, then, for obtaining water for the irrigation of the plain of the Krishna, would be by damming the river itself at a sufficient distance up the stream to obtain a head of water, that might be led off by a canal to overflow the portion of the plain situated within the limits of the Bagulkote talooka. I have examined the course of the river with a view to this object, for many miles above the Bagulkote talooka, and found at the town of Gulgulleh, in the Uthnee talooka, an eminently favorable position for the construction of a bundara. At this spot the river precipitates itself over a ledge of hard sandstone rock, which already forms a natural dam, and retains the up-stream water at an elevation of several feet higher than the level of the river below. Great part of this ledge is already probably as high as the bundara, would require to be

built, so that the work would be limited to building a masonry wall across the channels, which the river in the course of ages has worn through the barrier-rock. The cost of the bundara itself would be wonderfully small, with reference to the size of the river, but the irrigation canal, or canals, should it be deemed desirable to irrigate the land on both banks of the river, would require to be taken along the bed of the river for a considerable distance, in consequence of the banks being here high and rocky, and the retaining walls for these canals would be heavy works. Taken altogether, however, the site appeared to me a most eminently favourable one for the construction of a bundara, and I doubt whether another equally so could be found between Kooroondwar and the Magullaee border.

75. I had no opportunity of taking a set of levels between Gulgulleh and the plain of the Bagulkote talooka, to ascertain the proper height for the bundara required for the irrigation of the latter, but, roughly judging by the fall of the river between the two places, it is my opinion that an examination of the ground would show the scheme to be perfectly feasible, and that a very moderate height would suffice. It seemed to me that the bundara at no place would require to be built above 10 feet in height, so that the obstruction it could cause to the river would be quite inconsiderable, and in consequence there could be no difficulties experienced in the construction of the work itself, or chance of its being seriously injured or carried away by the river during floods. The sandstone rock upon which the bundara would be built is as durable as granite itself, and would supply in abundance on the spot the material for its construction.

76. In regard to the supply of water, the Krishna at the place where the bundara is proposed to be built is, as you are aware, a very large river, of several hundred yards across, and its stream never dries up entirely, though towards the end of the hot season it becomes comparatively insignificant. Between, however, the months of June and November, or during a period sufficient for bringing rice and other early crops to maturity, the supply may be considered to be practically unlimited, and would be determined by the size to be given to the irrigation canals. I apprehend that during this season there would be an ample supply of water for the irrigation of 30,000 acres of land. For the rest of the season it would suffice for the irrigation of a less but still large breadth of land cultivated with sugar cane, wheat, and other cold weather crops. Should the plain of the Bagulkote talooka above the junction of the Gutpurba and Krishna rivers not prove sufficiently extensive for the consumption of the whole supply of water, a second canal of irrigation might be led from the bundara along the north bank of the river, for the use of the villages of the Sattara Territory and Solapoor Collectorate situated along that bank, as for the Nizam's border. There would, therefore, be no lack of land to be irrigated.

77. Land irrigated from the canals could pay with ease water-rates varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6, according to the descriptions of crop grown; and I am taking a low average in assuming that every acre of land irrigated would yield a revenue of at least Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ over and above the jerayet rate now paid to Government when it is cultivated. And if we only suppose 20,000 acres irrigated, instead of the much larger number for which I believe the supply of water would suffice, this would yield a clear additional revenue of Rs. 50,000 per annum, which represents at 5 per cent. a capital of ten lacs of rupees. Government, then, in my humble opinion, might safely incur an expenditure of ten lacs on the work, but I am inclined to think that the actual cost would be very far short of this, and that without reference to the immense benefits it would confer in placing so considerable a portion of the talooka beyond the possibility of suffering from failures of the harvest, it might most safely be undertaken as a mere financial speculation.

78. The Krishna river, though the chief, is not the only source from which a supply of water could be obtained for the irrigation of the Bagulkote talooka. The Gutpurba river passes almost through the centre of the district, and though a much smaller stream

than the Krishna, is still a river of considerable size, which is capable of yielding a large supply of water for irrigation. I have also examined part of its course, with a view to the discovery of a suitable locality for a bundara, and found one at the village of Moonal, immediately below the town of Bagulkote, very similar to that of Gulgulleh, already described, but perhaps even more favourable. The bed of the Gutpurba, like that of the Krishna at Gulgulleh, is here crossed by a ledge of sandstone rock, which would form an admirable foundation for a bundara, and furnish excellent material for its construction. A moderate height of 10 or 12 feet to the work would, I am inclined to think, (for I had no opportunity of taking levels,) suffice to secure a head of water that would overflow the lower portion of the plain of the Gutpurba beyond the Yerkul Hills, down to its junction with the Krishna, and also the plain of the latter river to any distance for which the supply of water might suffice. The Moonal bundara and subsidiary works would cost a small sum compared with the works proposed for the Krishna, and they are, I think, even more promising as financial speculations.

79. Should these works, on examination, be found feasible, and be constructed, they would convert Bagulkote, which is now almost the poorest and most unproductive talooka of your Collectorate, into one of the richest. The new roads, being opened out by Napanee and the Phonda Ghaut, and by Kurar and Chiploon, to the coast, would afford ready outlets for the transport to Bombay of the valuable exports it would then produce, and so prevent all chance of the scheme failing through want of a market to take off the increased produce. It is also a matter well deserving of consideration, that the population of the Southern Mahratta Country, and the Deccan generally, is fast increasing, and will inevitably be straitened for subsistence at no distant date, unless the soil can be made to yield a larger and larger produce, in proportion to the increasing numbers of the people. But the climate of the whole of this tract is so subject to drought, that it is only by additional means of irrigation that any great and reliable supply can be looked for. To provide, then, the means of irrigation on a large scale, wherever this can be done, seems in these provinces to be especially the duty of Government, while the almost marvellous success which has attended similar undertakings in the North-west and Madras territories removes all ground for hesitation as to the expediency of proceeding with the task.

80. The Mulpurba river passes through the Badamee talooka; but I have not examined its course with sufficient care to be able to point out any particular spot from which water for the irrigation of the Badamee villages could be obtained from it. From the rocky character and comparative shallowness of its bed, however, I am satisfied that they could be found. Above the town of Manowlee, in the Purrusgur talooka, and close to Eiwulee, in the Hoongoond talooka, bundaras for irrigation could be constructed upon this river; but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the position and extent of the lands that could be irrigated from them to offer an opinion as to the advantage of proceeding with their construction. The whole course of the Mulpurba, however, is worthy of examination, with a view to ascertain its capabilities of affording water for irrigation.

81. In closing this report, I beg to explain that the unusual delay that has occurred in its preparation has been owing to the length of time taken by the late Badamee Mamlutdar to furnish me with returns of the survey settlement, on which subject I had the honor of addressing you in my letter of 18th December last, No. 36.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,

Revenue Survey Commissioner,

Late Superintendent Revenue Survey Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX A.

Revenue Statement for the Badamee Talooka.

Statement showing the number of Government Villages in the Badamee Talooka, from 1818-19 *up to the present time, the extent of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of the same, for the* 32 *years contained in the above period.*

Years.	Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.								Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Jodee Land.				Survenam and Mahal Jodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on Account of				Total.	Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 and 11.	Net Revenue, being Sum of Columns Nos. 10 and 12.	Acres.	Jodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all Accounts.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Acres.	Net Amount of Assessment on Surv Enam Land.	Mahal Jodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 13, 15, and 19.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 14, 18, 20, and 21.
					Dry Crop Land.		Garden Land.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1818-19	136	..	63,999	43	..	63,581	..	375	63,956	..	455	..	64,411	..	30,759	4,390	26,369	..	..	12,331	..	1,03,111
1819-20	136	..	68,336	1,455	..	66,346	..	535	66,881	..	180	..	67,061	..	29,419	..	29,419	..	5,409	12,899	..	1,14,788
1820-21	136	..	72,390	372	..	71,474	..	544	72,018	..	736	..	72,754	..	36,186	4,299	31,887	..	1,704	15,823	..	1,22,258
1821-22	136	..	68,644	505	..	67,571	..	568	68,139	..	682	..	68,821	..	35,616	5,098	30,518	..	504	14,952	..	1,14,795
1822-23	136	..	82,699	15,323	..	66,226	..	1,069	67,286	..	841	..	68,127	..	34,733	4,946	29,787	..	369	16,599	..	1,13,882
1823-24	136	73,483	83,497	23,366	73,382	59,598	101	533	60,131	49,729	879	1,23,212	61,010	32,631	34,794	6,978	27,816	81,337	1,203	13,949	2,37,180	1,03,978
1824-25	136	73,483	84,958	30,699	73,387	53,772	96	496	54,268	49,729	1,081	1,23,212	55,349	32,631	31,767	6,336	25,431	81,337	918	13,716	2,37,180	95,414
1825-26	136	78,770	81,119	25,224	78,618	54,814	153	1,081	55,895	45,418	1,346	1,24,189	57,241	36,973	30,338	5,560	25,438	81,049	791	13,949	2,42,210	97,329
1826-27	136	80,800	79,832	24,103	80,649	54,367	151	1,162	55,729	43,944	1,521	1,24,743	57,250	32,993	29,777	4,283	25,494	81,173	690	13,949	2,38,910	97,353
1827-28	136	78,879	77,910	31,848	78,714	54,991	127	1,161	56,092	44,635	918	1,23,505	56,980	33,047	28,772	4,668	24,104	81,582	637	13,827	2,38,134	95,548
1828-29	136	79,950	77,458	32,438	79,778	53,810	172	1,210	55,020	43,790	1,343	1,23,740	56,363	32,962	28,415	3,863	24,552	81,627	462	13,944	2,38,329	93,321
1829-30	136	80,391	77,197	25,126	80,220	56,927	171	1,144	58,071	42,702	1,229	1,23,153	53,300	32,694	28,234	4,973	23,261	81,434	469	13,944	2,37,288	90,965
1830-31	136	78,118	80,901	27,931	77,959	51,891	160	1,079	52,970	42,888	1,455	1,21,016	54,425	32,951	27,755	4,870	22,885	81,522	460	13,470	2,35,406	91,240
1831-32	136	76,898	81,812	29,295	76,739	51,438	159	1,079	52,517	45,118	985	1,22,016	53,502	32,873	27,678	5,294	22,384	81,601	368	13,629	2,36,490	89,874
1832-33	136	74,942	78,127	25,606	74,778	51,367	164	1,154	52,521	46,478	1,123	1,21,420	53,644	32,893	27,854	5,483	22,371	81,525	346	13,525	2,35,839	89,886
1833-34	136	73,558	89,049	25,733	73,388	62,127	170	1,189	63,316	47,690	756	1,21,247	64,072	33,048	28,404	3,704	24,700	81,525	358	13,794	2,35,821	1,02,924
1834-35	136	75,026	78,927	13,311	74,858	64,458	168	1,188	65,646	47,635	1,752	1,22,681	67,398	33,335	28,265	3,408	24,857	81,531	358	13,746	2,37,747	1,06,429
1835-36	136	77,748	80,170	13,888	77,592	65,228	156	1,054	66,282	44,588	1,163	1,22,337	67,445	33,703	28,423	3,473	24,950	81,443	358	13,695	2,37,485	1,06,448
1836-37 §	136	79,179	77,980	12,662	79,006	64,263	153	1,055	65,318	42,992	754	1,22,151	66,072	33,728	28,843	3,546	25,297	81,397	358	13,696	2,37,276	1,06,423
‖ 11		5,579	4,343	2,489	5,579	1,854	..	..	1,854	813	..	6,395	1,854	3,803	2,247	178	2,069	7,817	..	2,333	18,075	6,256
1837-38 §	136	79,917	78,545	12,273	79,762	65,177	155	1,095	66,272	42,541	1,251	1,22,458	67,523	33,731	28,795	3,624	25,171	81,523	318	13,696	2,37,762	1,06,708
‖ 11		5,606	2,676	213	5,606	1,863	..	..	1,863	790	..	6,396	1,863	3,863	2,207	316	1,891	7,817	..	2,333	18,076	6,087
1838-39 §	136	76,632	76,649	13,093	76,475	62,370	157	1,177	63,555	46,296	880	1,22,928	64,426	33,874	29,089	3,639	25,370	81,413	336	13,696	2,38,215	1,03,822
‖ 11		5,613	2,989	730	5,613	1,359	..	..	1,359	786	30	6,400	1,389	3,863	2,232	820	1,412	7,817	..	2,333	18,080	5,134
1839-40 §	136	76,104	76,528	9,661	75,945	65,790	158	1,137	66,927	43,622	2,163	1,19,725	69,090	33,852	29,284	3,551	25,733	81,446	358	13,696	2,35,023	1,08,877
‖ 11		5,565	2,113	432	5,565	1,681	..	..	1,681	872	..	6,437	1,681	3,863	2,267	264	2,003	7,817	..	2,333	18,118	6,017
1840-41 §	136	76,891	74,466	8,888	76,738	64,541	153	1,057	65,598	40,878	628	1,17,769	66,226	33,850	29,490	4,594	24,896	81,615	328	13,696	2,33,234	1,05,146
‖ 11		5,548	2,148	467	5,548	1,681	..	..	1,681	941	..	6,488	1,681	3,834	2,253	514	1,739	7,817	..	2,333	18,140	5,753
1841-42 §	136	76,484	74,245	5,418	76,337	67,797	147	1,049	68,837	47,992	802	1,23,546	69,639	33,388	29,353	3,466	25,887	81,348	328	13,696	2,38,731	1,09,556
‖ 11		5,427	2,155	94	5,427	2,061	..	..	2,061	1,151	..	6,578	2,061	3,782	2,251	168	2,083	7,817	..	2,333	18,189	6,477
1842-43 §	136	75,225	72,389	4,274	75,081	67,032	144	1,083	68,115	48,089	782	1,23,314	68,897	33,590	29,430	3,597	25,833	81,283	328	13,696	2,38,487	1,08,804
‖ 11		5,466	2,174	28	5,466	2,146	..	..	2,146	1,173	..	6,639	2,146	3,785	2,236	263	1,973	7,817	..	2,333	18,241	6,452
1843-44 §	136	72,470	68,123	1,911	72,323	65,138	147	1,074	66,212	53,579	1,952	1,26,049	68,164	32,859	29,885	4,154	25,731	80,995	328	13,696	2,39,903	1,07,919
‖ 11		5,463	2,106	12	5,463	2,094	..	..	2,094	1,223	12	6,686	2,106	3,643	2,221	533	1,688	7,817	..	2,333	18,147	6,127
1844-45 §	136	70,268	65,166	673	70,120	63,416	147	1,083	64,493	55,398	1,178	1,25,666	65,671	33,554	29,828	4,198	25,630	80,805	328	13,945	2,39,526	1,05,574
‖ 11		5,150	2,067	53	5,150	2,014	..	..	2,014	1,439	16	6,639	2,030	3,612	2,254	451	1,803	7,817	..	2,333	18,099	6,166
1845-46 §	136	70,007	58,766	1,231	69,860	56,319	146	1,066	57,385	50,374	1,287	1,20,381	58,672	33,566	29,634	4,819	24,815	80,136	841	13,371	2,39,852	97,699
‖ 11		5,192	2,018	81	5,192	2,018	..	..	2,018	1,413	22	6,605	2,040	3,265	2,270	470	1,791	7,817	..	1,571	17,926	5,402
1846-47 §	136	71,761	69,396	11,140	71,599	57,915	162	1,241	58,256	53,816	2,952	1,27,607	61,208	33,116	29,404	5,110	24,294	80,091	865	13,371	2,41,315	99,828
‖ 11		5,228	2,043	133	5,228	1,910	..	..	1,910	1,276	56	6,504	1,966	3,565	2,818	601	1,647	7,816	..	1,571	17,879	5,178
1847-48 §	136	71,227	64,385	1,472	71,069	61,700	159	1,213	62,913	56,185	4,269	1,27,413	67,182	36,529	29,644	4,254	25,390	80,033	874	13,371	2,42,966	1,06,817
‖ 11		5,213	2,037	72	5,213	1,965	..	..	1,965	1,296	88	6,509	2,053	3,565	2,198	529	1,669	7,793	..	1,571	17,857	5,293
1848-49 §	136	74,422	68,089	560	74,262	66,288	160	1,241	67,529	53,641	5,069	1,28,090	72,598	36,560	29,799	3,852	25,857	80,007	859	13,371	2,44,631	1,12,685
‖ 11		5,182	2,031	..	5,182	2,031	..	..	2,031	1,370	166	6,552	2,197	3,565	2,232	493	1,739	7,793	..	1,571	17,960	5,507
1849-50 §	136	73,329	66,570	819	73,169	64,519	160	1,241	65,751	54,646	5,935	1,27,969	71,386	36,546	29,661	3,974	25,687	80,002	839	13,371	2,43,917	1,11,303
‖ 11		4,992	2,013	..	4,992	2,013	..	..	2,013	1,618	223	6,610	2,236	3,567	2,233	505	1,728	7,783	..	1,571	17,960	5,535
General Average {	136	72,989	74,943	12,823	72,834	61,108	155	1,012	62,120	47,214	1,501	1,20,203	63,621	31,874	30,000	4,311	25,689	77,071	709	13,784	2,29 148	1,03,803
‖	11	5,373	2,244	337	5,373	1,907	..	..	1,907	1,158	43	6,531	1,950	3,712	2,239	437	1,802	7,811	..	2,061	18,034	5,813
Average for last 10 years, from 1840-41 to 1849-50 {	136	67,922	68,155	3,046	67,769	63,376	153	1,134	64,509	50,814	2,455	11,8,736	66,964	30,788	29,617	4,991	25,416	72,774	594	13,558	2,22,208	1,06,532
‖	11	5,286	2,079	86	5,286	1,993	..	..	1,993	1,293	58	6,581	2,051	3,652	2,249	454	1,786	7,808	..	1,992	18,041	5,789

1. Fractions of Acres and Rupees are omitted in this Statement.
2. The Cultivation for the first five years of the period shown in this Statement was recorded in the old Native Land Measures, and has therefore been omitted.
3. The 11 Villages entered separately in the Statement from the year 1836-37 were never measured before the present survey. Their cultivation was recorded in the Native Land Measures, the equivalent Acres of which shown in the Statement have been obtained approximately by calculation.
4. The entries for 136 Villages from 1818-19 till 1849-50, in columns 3, 4, 5, and 10, correspond with the Diagram in the body of the Report.
5. The Net Revenue entered in column 23 is that fixed for collection at each Annual Settlement, but a fraction of it, exceeding on the average 1,000 Rupees per annum, has never been realized, and has since been written off as irrecoverable.
6. This Statement has been compiled from similar Statements for each Village, prepared from the Village Revenue Accounts deposited in the Talooka Cutcheries, or among the Records at Kalludgee, under the superintendence of experienced Carkoons from the Survey Department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the data will admit. It certainly contains no error of sufficient importance to affect the accuracy of any argument founded on the information it presents.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,

Revenue Survey Commissioner, late Superintendent Revenue Survey Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX B.

List of Government Villages in the Badamee Talooka, to be assessed as specified in the Table inserted after the 32nd paragraph of the Report.

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1st Maximum Rate, Rs. 1-4-0.	1 Badamee. 2 Kuttesgerry. 3 Purwuttee. 4 Kerroor. 5 Mutteekuttee. 6 Moodkuvee. 7 Timapoor.	2nd Maximum Rate, Rs. 1-2-0.	45 Muneenagura. 46 Soorgeewod. 47 Konkunkop. 48 Hangurkee. 49 Heerehboodeehal. 50 Kehlowdee. 51 Simsagur. 52 Lingapoor. 53 Hunsnoor. 54 Kootkinkerry. 55 Chikmoochulgooda. 56 Byodruboodeehal. 57 Naglapoor. 58 Khanapoor. 59 Hurdolee. 60 Moordee. 61 Hunapoor. 62 Togoonshee. 63 Layudgoonda. 64 Kotunhullee. 65 Aloor. 66 Podunkuttee. 67 Seggee. 68 Hooleekerry. 69 Kudputtee. 70 Moosteegerry. 71 Oogulwat. 72 Hulgerry. 73 Mununtgerry. 74 Hunumusagur. 75 Supuskuttee. 76 Kullapoor. 77 Koolgerry. 78 Khanapoor. 79 Chirlehkop. 80 Aloor. 81 Neerleekerry. 82 Kaknoor. 83 Agsurkop. 84 Malgee. 85 Kullapoor. 86 Khanapoor. 87 Roan.	3rd Maximum Rate, Rs. 1-0-0.	9 Benhal. 10 Kudputtee. 11 Kutkinhullee. 12 Asungee. 13 Heyloor. 14 Ingunwarree. 15 Boodungud. 16 Hunumnehree. 17 Sagnoor. 18 Phukeerboodehhal. 19 Havulkod. 20 Butkoorkee. 21 Ranjunhal. 22 Kulmuda. 23 Aneegoondee. 24 Nagnoor. 25 Oomtur. 26 Hunmapoor. 27 Chunnapoor. 28 Rokudkuttee. 29 Oblapoor. 30 Nursapoor. 31 Anwul. 32 Yundeegerry. 33 Kurdehgood. 34 Kadurkop. 35 Kulwundkerry. 36 Kudleemuttee. 37 Sheepurmuttee. 38 Jungwad. 39 Belkhindee. 40 Simapoor. 41 Kainkuttee. 42 Krishnapoor. 43 Bhaslapoor. 44 Marunbusree. 45 Jigloor. 46 Ubbeegerry. 47 Moodengoodee. 48 Modleegerry. 49 Koorhuttee. 50 Kotbal. 51 Juklee. 52 Hosahullee. 53 Halkerry.
2nd Maximum Rate, Rs. 1-2-0.	1 Adgul. 2 Bulgerry. 3 Kubulgerry. 4 Mootulgerry. 5 Yergop. 6 Lukhmapoor. 7 Mullapoor. 8 Jeknoor. 9 Shivpoor. 10 Tuminhal. 11 Neerulgee. 12 Boodeehal. 13 Katurkee. 14 Toluchgod. 15 Nagurhal. 16 Anuntpoor. 17 Kendoor. 18 Nundikeshwar. 19 Bhudranar Kunjaleehal. 20 Bachingood. 21 Neelveegee. 22 Sheerbudgee. 23 Govunkee. 24 Neelgoond. 25 Bunknaru. 26 Aldkuttee. 27 Simapoor. 28 Kurdeegood. 29 Putudkul. 30 Kotapoor. 31 Subulhoonshee. 32 Mungulgood. 33 Nagurhal. 34 Rungsumoodra. 35 Chimmulagee. 36 Beyloor. 37 Heerehnusvee. 38 Munnehree. 39 Sool. 40 Hooleegerry. 41 Kugulyom. 42 Hoolusgerry. 43 Lukuskop. 44 Ekunchee.	3rd Maximum Rate, Rs. 1-0-0.	1 Busrukod. 2 Bullehree. 3 Munnoor. 4 Hoolloor. 5 Anuntgerry. 6 Belwulkop. 7 Heerehhal. 8 Hoongoondee.	Three Classes.	1st Class .... 7 Villages. 2nd Do. .... 87 Ditto. 3rd Do. .... 53 Ditto. Total.... 147 Villages.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,
Revenue Survey Commissioner,
Late Superintendent Revenue Survey Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX C.

Revenue Statement for the Bagulkote Talooka.

Statement showing the number of Government Villages in the Bagulkote Talooka, from 1819-20 *up to the present time, the extent of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of the same, for the* 31 *years contained in the above period.*

Years.	Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.										Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Jodee Land.				Surwa Enam and Mahal Jodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on Account of Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		Total.	Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 2 and 12.	Net Revenue, being Sum of Columns Nos. 12 and 14.	Acres.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all Accounts.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Acres.	Net Amount of Assessment on Surwa Enam Land.	Mahal Jodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 23.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1819-20	124	..	1,00,472	3,292	..	97,004	..	53	..	121	99,177	..	154	..	1,27,331	..	36,674	94,23	21,250	..	..	19,443	..	1,38,924
1820-21	124	..	1,12,846	597	..	1,11,970	..	52	..	221	1,12,249	..	441	..	1,12,690	..	38,203	13,634	24,629	..	124	17,843	..	1,55,286
1821-22	124	..	1,17,491	2,726	..	1,14,467	..	51	..	247	1,14,765	..	1,685	..	1,16,160	..	41,463	16,389	25,073	..	1,449	17,534	..	1,63,516
1822-23	124	..	1,13,044	16,594	..	1,02,207	..	179	..	84	1,02,470	..	956	..	1,03,426	..	37,976	13,870	24,106	..	166	21,022	..	1,48,764
1823-24	124	..	1,00,330	14,114	..	86,488	..	48	..	80	86,216	..	1,030	..	87,246	..	37,733	13,417	22,316	..	..	18,265	..	1,27,327
1824-25	124	77,445	1,10,706	28,397	77,396	82,082	..	..	49	317	82,399	56,886	116	1,34,332	82,516	38,666	36,008	14,651	21,357	61,254	..	17,764	2,34,192	1,21,576
1825-26	124	79,197	1,06,836	35,464	79,013	70,974	33	57	61	341	71,372	56,222	474	1,35,329	71,845	38,443	35,125	15,842	19,283	61,002	2,485	16,714	2,34,775	1,10,328
1826-27	124	80,659	99,334	21,417	79,929	77,562	49	134	80	221	77,917	54,669	634	1,34,728	78,551	38,214	37,183	16,266	20,887	59,097	..	16,345	2,32,548	1,15,783
1827-28	124	79,648	87,298	43,444	75,828	41,379	45	98	75	177	41,654	57,426	519	1,33,073	42,072	38,367	37,226	29,785	13,441	60,218	..	12,785	2,31,658	68,498
1828-29	124	77,447	87,672	18,447	77,325	68,897	38	100	85	228	69,225	53,833	629	1,33,279	69,845	38,008	36,081	17,502	18,479	60,284	1,682	15,734	2,32,671	1,06,546
1829-30	124	74,672	83,316	34,867	74,502	50,253	28	136	82	160	50,449	58,734	523	1,33,466	50,972	38,175	36,710	22,023	14,687	60,259	..	13,770	2,31,899	79,429
1830-31	124	73,387	83,011	21,815	73,302	60,960	38	134	47	102	61,196	59,319	839	1,32,766	62,026	38,349	36,968	18,972	17,996	60,514	..	14,857	2,31,969	94,839
1831-32	124	69,887	78,033	26,752	69,802	51,035	38	130	47	96	51,281	62,782	467	1,32,669	51,748	38,345	36,808	21,018	15,790	61,112	70	14,887	2,32,126	82,195
1832-33	124	65,677	73,279	29,584	65,596	43,465	39	134	42	96	43,635	66,965	499	1,32,642	44,134	38,338	36,769	19,057	17,703	60,970	..	15,638	2,31,950	76,845
1833-34	124	65,447	72,792	9,240	65,365	63,317	39	139	42	106	63,462	67,948	293	1,32,484	63,755	38,364	36,804	18,768	18,036	60,974	1,745	15,657	2,31,639	96,193
1834-35	124	67,078	76,759	7,911	66,984	68,382	39	139	56	177	68,848	65,425	713	1,32,503	69,061	38,390	37,572	18,988	18,584	60,856	70	15,812	2,31,950	1,04,627
1835-36	124	65,499	73,412	7,537	65,405	65,360	39	139	56	167	65,874	67,092	567	1,33,162	66,442	38,852	36,840	18,503	18,337	60,834	70	15,917	2,32,513	1,00,706
1836-37	124	67,968	73,787	5,858	67,811	67,614	42	149	56	166	67,929	64,944	365	1,32,852	68,294	38,602	36,869	18,959	18,819	60,993	1,725	16,548	2,32,356	1,05,377
1837-38	124	69,877	74,409	11,178	69,782	62,919	40	144	56	168	63,231	62,878	721	1,32,755	63,952	38,671	36,943	18,450	18,393	60,939	50	17,291	2,32,365	99,096
1838-39	124	71,195	74,415	13,691	71,103	60,318	35	129	56	167	60,614	62,018	1,173	1,33,213	61,787	38,766	36,945	18,418	18,427	61,110	70	17,068	2,33,085	97,532
1839-40	124	71,621	73,348	3,455	71,523	67,586	42	149	56	158	67,893	61,602	664	1,33,223	68,557	38,743	36,779	17,138	19,641	61,111	1,515	17,094	2,33,077	1,06,837
1840-41	124	71,622	73,349	21,821	71,520	51,211	38	130	64	181	51,528	61,480	475	1,33,102	52,003	38,737	36,872	19,533	17,339	61,119	49	16,876	2,32,958	86,267
1841-42	124	72,286	72,931	7,038	72,184	65,918	38	103	64	172	65,893	60,926	681	1,33,212	66,584	38,736	36,869	17,910	18,959	61,115	70	17,164	2,33,093	1,03,677
1842-43	124	67,323	67,129	2,106	67,128	64,728	37	126	58	159	64,923	66,091	553	1,33,527	65,476	38,731	37,047	17,829	19,227	61,091	1,458	16,802	2,33,259	1,03,123
1843-44	124	62,203	59,830	817	62,108	58,728	37	126	58	179	58,933	71,835	1,089	1,34,039	60,113	38,686	36,884	17,450	19,434	60,850	70	16,989	2,33,378	96,606
1844-45	124	60,453	59,083	613	60,363	55,180	32	111	58	179	55,470	70,612	972	1,34,067	56,442	38,687	37,077	17,456	19,621	60,849	70	16,492	2,33,603	92,535
1845-46	124	61,751	53,999	5,682	61,658	49,929	31	109	61	180	50,218	72,561	1,008	1,34,252	51,226	38,689	37,085	18,793	18,382	60,799	1,425	15,762	2,33,649	86,788
1846-47	124	60,954	61,009	8,462	60,857	52,240	35	122	61	185	52,547	47,936	3,348	1,17,899	55,895	38,815	37,120	18,047	19,073	60,665	70	16,535	2,17,368	91,982
1847-48	124	68,749	58,078	13,527	68,653	45,158	35	119	61	174	45,451	48,641	5,011	1,17,399	50,462	38,687	37,006	18,970	18,036	60,763	70	16,493	2,16,849	84,980
1848-49	124	65,066	57,818	1,222	65,810	56,192	35	119	61	185	56,496	52,665	6,579	1,17,671	63,074	38,687	37,023	17,251	19,772	60,744	1,467	16,632	2,17,402	1,00,846
1849-50	124	64,066	55,214	1,798	63,979	53,202	35	119	61	185	53,506	53,895	7,846	1,17,561	61,352	38,791	37,103	17,810	19,293	60,647	70	16,622	2,17,490	97,347
General Average .	124	69,864	89,415	18,464	69,768	66,667	36	110	60	174	66,951	61,125	1,320	1,30,989	68,271	38,581	36,920	17,623	19,297	60,763	614	16,368	2,30,333	1,04,750
Average for last 10 years, from 1840-41 to 1849-50	124	66,151	61,826	6,310	66,053	55,318	35	119	61	179	55,516	60,890	2,756	1,27,341	58,272	38,724	37,069	18,005	19,064	60,849	481	16,666	2,30,914	94,426

1. Fractions of Acres and Rupees are omitted in this Statement.
2. The Cultivation for the first five years of the period shown in this Statement was recorded in the old Native Land Measures, and has therefore been omitted.
3. The entries for 124 Villages from 1819-20 to 1849-50, in columns 3, 4, 5, and 10, correspond with the Diagram in the body of the Report.
4. The Net Revenue entered in column 25 is that fixed for collection at each Annual Settlement, but a fraction of it, exceeding on the average 1,000 Rupees per annum, has never been realized, and has since been written off as irrecoverable.
5. The Statement has been compiled from similar Statements for each Village, prepared from the Village Revenue Accounts deposited in the Talooka Cutcheries, or among the Records at Kalladgee, under the superintendence of experienced Carkoons from the Survey Department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the data will admit. It certainly contains no error of sufficient importance to affect the accuracy of any argument founded on the information it presents.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,

Revenue Survey Commissioner, late Superintendent Revenue Survey Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX D.

List of Government Villages in the Bagulkote Talooka, to be assessed as specified in the Table inserted after the 59th paragraph of the Report.

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1st Maximum Rate, Rs. 1-4-0.	1 Bagulkote. 2 Salgoondee. 3 Kudampoor.	3rd Maximum Rate, Rs. 1-0-0.	9 Heerehshuleekerry. 10 Chikshelleekerry. 11 Toorchegerry. 12 Hunmapoor. 13 Toogulkuttee. 14 Lukmapoor. 15 Shardal. 16 Malapoor. 17 Govindkope. 18 Khujjeedonee. 19 Oodgultee. 20 Kulluskop. 21 Beelgee. 22 Arkerry. 23 Kop. 24 Katurkee. 25 Jankuttee. 26 Kudputtee. 27 Soomburmuttee. 28 Soonugee. 29 Algoondee.	4th Maximum Rate, Rs. 0-14-0.	24 Hundreegul. 25 Hossoor. 26 Nogurhal. 27 Bummungee. 28 Chitkunkop. 29 Nagsimpgee. 30 Domunhall. 31 Dewlapoor. 32 Hulloor. 33 Bodkhindee. 34 Tukulkee. 35 Khivurtee. 36 Guruddinnee. 37 Dhowleshwur. 38 Gooddinnee. 39 Doodehhal. 40 Bulloor. 41 Badgee. 42 Kwanteegal. 43 Seggee. 44 Sonna. 45 Koondurgee. 46 Solunmuttee. 47 Rollee. 48 Kumdal. 49 Goondunpullee. 50 Sungum. 51 Mootuldinee. 52 Heggoor. 53 Govundinee. 54 Kop. 55 Chinwalkop. 56 Hadrehhal. 57 Lingapoor. 58 Mungoor. 59 Timmapoor. 60 Gwadeehal.
2nd Maximum Rate, Rs. 1-2-0.	1 Moornal. 2 Veerapoor. 3 Anundulee. 4 Yedeehullee. 5 Chhubie. 6 Soknadgee. 7 Yekunchee. 8 Shidnal. 9 Undmoornal. 10 Shindgee. 11 Nukree Gondee. 12 Sarkop. 13 Buneedinnee. 14 Behwinmuttee. 15 Kudleemuttee. 16 Simgodee. 17 Goliskop. 18 Seeroor. 19 Keerehsoor. 20 Mullapoor. 21 Kullodgee. 22 Munadgee. 23 Mudapoor. 24 Unkulgee. 25 Dyawunhal. 26 Suvsee Khoord. 27 Lingapoor. 28 Anugwadee. 29 Honnurlee. 30 Kowulee. 31 Bawulutee. 32 Booddehhal.	4th Maximum Rate, Rs. 0-14-0.	1 Aloor. 2 Sheergoppee. 3 Sulgeehal. 4 Eelahal. 5 Hodloor. 6 Khoord Mormuttee. 7 Yetnahuttee. 8 Bahadurdinnee. 9 Kundgal. 10 Heerehgoolbal. 11 Chickgoolbal. 12 Mastehhal. 13 Jadramkoontee. 14 Behwenmuttee. 15 Sowlehshwar. 16 Beoor. 17 Buhurunmuttee. 18 Sungapoor. 19 Simapoor. 20 Munknee. 21 Nyeneglee. 22 Budamyagerry. 23 Chota Myagerry.		
3rd Maximum Rate, Rs. 1-0-0.	1 Neerulkerree. 2 Bennoor. 3 Achnoor. 4 Bhuguwuttee. 5 Benkuttee. 6 Munneekuttee. 7 Honakuttee. 8 Hairkul.				1st Class .... 3 Villages. 2nd Do. .... 32 Ditto. 3rd Do. .... 29 Ditto. 4th Do. .... 60 Ditto. Total .... 124 Villages.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,

Revenue Survey Commissioner,

Late Superintendent Revenue Survey Southern Mahratta Country.

No. 546 of 1852.

From

J. D. INVERARITY, Esquire,
Collector of Belgaum,

To

W. COURTNEY, Esquire,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Sir,

Adverting to the 21st paragraph of my letter No. 448, dated 6th ultimo, I have the honor to submit copies of correspondence as per margin on Captain Wingate's proposition for making the Krishna, Gutpurba, and Mulpurba rivers available for irrigation.

1. Collector of Belgaum to Captain North, Executive Engineer Belgaum Division, No. 412, dated 22nd June 1852.
2. Captain North to Lieutenant Colonel Scott, Superintending Engineer Southern Province, No. 523, dated 23rd July 1852.
3. Lieutenant Colonel Scott to Captain North, No. 3265, dated 28th July 1852.

2. As Lieutenant Colonel Scott says, the fact of Captain Wingate being an Engineer removes any doubt as to the feasibility of the plan proposed, and if the eye is cast upon the map it will be found that the slope of the country on the right bank of the Mulpurba from the neighbourhood of Goorl Hoosoor, and above that town as far as Boodehal, indicates that a considerable part of the Nowlgoond talooka of the Dharwar Collectorate might be irrigated by means of a canal cut from that river, but means for arriving at definite conclusions are wanting; and it remains for Government to decide whether Lieutenant Colonel Scott might not be requested to select the two Officers possessed of health and energy that he requires to carry out the necessary surveys, so that by the end of next fair season he might go before Government with a clear and definite plan and estimate.

3. It seems to me that the time has arrived to test the practicability of converting the Krishna, Gutpurba, and Mulpurba rivers, which now drain off the waters of this Collectorate, to the useful purpose of filling the country with fruitfulness. The local knowledge and skill of Captain North, and the experience in works of irrigation possessed in an eminent degree by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, are advantages at the present moment which should not be allowed to pass away, and I therefore would very strongly urge upon your consideration the propriety of obtaining the sanction of Government to the employment of the means required by Lieutenant Colonel Scott to enable him to decide upon the capabilities of the rivers in question in reference to the irrigation of the country.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) J. D. INVERARITY,
Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office, 6th August 1852.

No. 412 of 1852.

To

Captain C. F. NORTH,
Executive Engineer Belgaum Division, Belgaum.

Sir,

In transmitting to you the accompanying extract, being paragraphs 73—80 of a report No. 165, dated 9th instant, by Captain Wingate, Revenue Survey Commissioner, I have

the honor to request that you will, when time permits, favor me (for submission to Government) with the expression of your views of the facilities afforded for the irrigation of the Bagulkote or other talookas by means of bundaras across the Krishna at Gulgulleh and the Gutpurba at Moornal, and on the capabilities of the Mulpurba river for irrigation, particularly with reference to the Dharwar districts and the Hoongoond talooka of this Collectorate.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) J. D. INVERARITY,
Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office, 22nd June 1852.

No. 523 OF 1852.

PUBLIC WORKS. TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

From

CAPTAIN C. F. NORTH,
Executive Engineer Belgaum Division,

To

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WALTER SCOTT,
Superintending Engineer S. P., Poona.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for your perusal (to be returned) the accompanying letter in original, No. 412, of the 22nd ultimo, from the Collector of Belgaum, with an extract from a report by the Revenue Survey Commissioner, recommending some important works for irrigating the eastern portion of the Belgaum Collectorate.

2. My object now is to show you that there is here scope for benefiting the country and increasing the revenue on a large scale, and to point out the utter inadequacy of the means at my disposal for attempting the extensive and tedious operations that would be necessary to exhibit the details of these projects in the form in which they should be handed up for the consideration of Government. I need not specify these details to you, but will merely observe that it would be economical in the end to employ a sufficient number of Surveyors and Draftsmen upon them, so as to complete them in one season, rather than that they should be subject to the interruptions consequent upon their being thrown entirely upon the officer who has the superintendence of the whole of the work in the division.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) C. F. NORTH, Captain,
Executive Engineer B. D.

Belgaum, 23rd July 1852.

No. OF 1852.

PUBLIC WORKS. TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

True copy forwarded for the information of the Collector of Belgaum.

(Signed) C. F. NORTH, Captain,
Executive Engineer Belgaum Division.

Belgaum, August 1852.

No. 3265 of 1852.

Territorial Department.

To

Captain NORTH,

Executive Engineer Belgaum Division,

Belgaum.

Sir,

I have the honor to return the correspondence transmitted with your letter No. 523, which has much interested me. Captain Wingate, being himself an Engineer, removes any doubt as to the feasibility of the plan proposed; he probably underrates the extent to which the irrigation could be carried. With such a body of water as the Krishna, and such plains as exist to the south-west of the Bombay territory, there seems no limit to the amount of irrigation—and be it remembered that the cost of a canal to irrigate 100,000 acres would not materially exceed that of one to irrigate 30,000; it seems therefore that the supply of water could be made so cheap that it might be used even for the common cold weather grain crops during seasons of scarcity of rain.

2. There are no terms sufficiently strong to indicate the benefit which would arise at once from a good system of irrigation; and the slopes of the rivers and expanse of the plains are eminently favourable to such projects.

3. But to carry out such inestimable improvement we must use means. I can only afford you probably one surveyor. I have no means of obtaining another, and it is therefore most essential that the Collector should urge forcibly on Government the propriety of appointing at least two officers to make the requisite surveys.

4. If we commence with inadequate means, the scheme will draw its slow length along for years; with the assistance of two energetic officers, appointed at such an early period that they could learn their surveying work, I should hope by the end of next fair season to be able to go before Government with a clear definite plan and estimate.

5. I speak of Captain Wingate's large scheme merely: if other places are met with affording anything like the same facilities, it might be well to ascertain whether Government are likely to be able to afford the outlay. But suppose they should not be in the first instance, and suppose we can carry out Captain Wingate's scheme in four years from the date of commencing our surveys, Government would then have (at his very moderate estimate) an income of half a lac to expend, which might be fairly asked for similar improvements.

6. As I have had more experience in works of this nature than any person in the corps, I may, on inspecting the locality, be able to assist you in selecting the easiest course of proceeding; but neither you nor I could do anything to purpose without further assistance than is at present available.

7. I would therefore most strongly urge the Collector to press for the appointment of at least two officers possessed of energy and health. These are the only qualifications I ask for; we shall then have three persons to carry out the survey, and it is the smallest number I can recommend, it being (among other things) essentially requisite that we should be quite certain of the correctness of the work, and a smaller number than three will not ensure this without great waste of time in running check lines.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,

Superintending Engineer S. P.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Southern Provinces,

Poona, 28th July 1852.

(True copies)

(Signed) J. D. INVERARITY,

Collector.

No. 1906 of 1852.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Submitted for the information of Government, with reference to paragraph 21 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 1709, dated 23rd ultimo.

2. From Lieutenant Colonel Scott's experience and practical acquaintance with works of irrigation on a large scale in Sindh, the Revenue Commissioner is disposed to attach great weight to his opinion ; he would therefore beg leave to recommend his proposals for the favourable consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) W. COURTNEY,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office, 12th August 1852.

No. 9004 of 1852.

PUBLIC WORKS. TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

To

The RIGHT HON'BLE LORD VISCOUNT FALKLAND, G. C. H.,
Governor and President in Council.

MY LORD,

We have the honor to submit herewith a letter, No. 3391, dated the 4th August 1852, from the Superintending Engineer Southern Provinces, relating to plans and estimates required by the Collector of Belgaum for works of irrigation from the Krishna river, to water a very large tract of land in Bagulkote.

2. Should your Lordship in Council approve of the prosecution of the work, and the services of two officers be necessary, we beg to state that there are no Engineer Officers available, and to refer to the list of officers of the line qualified for such employment, submitted with our letter in the General Department, No. 7715, of the 28th July 1852.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. WADDINGTON,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant,
Chief Engineer.

(Signed) J. SWANSON,
Major.

Bombay, Military Board Office, 16th August 1852.

No. 3391 of 1852.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

To

The SECRETARY MILITARY BOARD,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor to state that the Collector of Belgaum has applied to Captain North for plans and estimates for works of irrigation from the Krishna river to water a very large tract of land in Bagulkote.

2. The projects bear every appearance of being perfectly feasible, but they are very extensive works, and will involve much accurate surveying and levelling before any fair estimate of the probable cost of the work, in the first instance, or of the returns, can be arrived at.

3. The subject is, I understand, before Government on Captain Wingate's Report, but before any real progress can be made, the surveys are quite indispensable; I have therefore the honor to solicit the Board to obtain the services of two officers at least, to enable Captain North to meet the Collector's application. I shall most probably be able to send one surveyor, and I think I may fairly expect, with the aid of the assistance applied for, to submit the plans and estimates of one of the most important of the works by the end of the ensuing fair season: there are two projects specified, and more indicated, but the most that three people will be able to do will be to complete the estimates for one during the season.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,
Superintending Engineer S. P.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Southern Provinces, Poona, 4th August 1852.

No. 6287 OF 1851.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

To

WILLIAM COURTNEY, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner Southern Division.

SIR,

I have placed before the Governor in Council your letter of 23d July 1852, No. 1709, and its accompaniments, being a letter from the Collector of Belgaum, and a report from Captain Wingate, explanatory of the revised assessment introduced into the talookas of Badamee and Bagulkote, under the sanction conveyed by Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter of 9th April 1852 (No. 3848).

2. I have also placed before His Lordship in Council your Memorandum of 12th August, No. 1906, and its accompanying papers, relative to the suggestions made by Captain Wingate on the means of irrigating large quantities of land by constructing mansonry dams across the Krishna, Gutpurba, and Mulpurba rivers.

3. The revised assessment is sanctioned for 30 years, commencing in 1851, and the Proclamation provided for in the foot note to Rule 1, paragraph 84 of the Joint Report of the three Superintendents,* is to be issued by the Collector.

4. Under the circumstances reported by Captain Wingate, Government fully approve of his having relieved the Desaee of the Beelgee Purgunna of the farm of the village of Son, and they sanction the money in deposit being refunded to the ryots: it must be paid into their own hands by the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the talooka, who is forthwith to proceed to the village for the purpose.

* *Rule* 1 *to paragraph* 84 *of the Joint Report.*

1st. With a view to the improvement of the country and people, the Assessment now introduced by the Superintendent Revenue Survey has been fixed by Government for a period of 30 years, viz. from Fuslee to during which period the full benefit of every improvement, such as the conversion of dry into irrigated land, by the digging or repairing of wells and tanks, the planting of fruit trees, &c. will be secured to the incumbent of the land, and no extra Assessment levied on that account.*

* *Foot Note to Rule* 1.

A proclamation to the effect of Rule 1 should be published when the revised rates are introduced in the District, and every Patell should be furnished with a copy.

Roads.—Captain Wingate's paragraph 72; Collector's paragraph 22; Revenue Commissioner's paragraphs 18, 19, and 20.

5. A copy of the paragraphs noted in the margin will be transferred to the General Department for consideration and disposal.

From Superintending Engineer, dated 4th August 1852, No. 3391, forwarded with letter from the Military Board, dated 16th August 1852, No. 9004.

6. Government will take measures for giving at the opening of the season the assistance applied for by Lieutenant Colonel Scott in his letter, of which the accompanying is a copy, to enable him to prepare plans and estimates for one or more of the works indicated in Captain Wingate's letter. As Captain Wingate gives a guarded opinion after but a rough eye survey, the Governor in Council cannot coneur with Lieutenant Colonel Scott and Mr. Inverarity that the fact "of Captain Wingate himself being an Engineer removes any doubt as to the feasibility of the plan proposed."

7. Government have on several occasions, and more especially in their letter of 4th November 1850, relative to the proposed dam across the Dharna river in the Nassik Sub-Collectorate, evinced their willingness to benefit the country by sanctioning the construction of expensive works of irrigation, even when the estimated results are not sufficient to yield what would be considered a fair return for the money to be sanctioned; but before sanctioning any such work it is necessary that Government should be informed by the Military Board, not only as to the estimated cost of the work, but also as to the extent of land which the water obtainable will be sufficient to irrigate, and the quantity of land, khalsat and alienated, which from its lay with respect to the head of water is capable of being irrigated with advantage.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1852.

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